The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

France to Abstain from Intervention in German Affairs.

Additional Reports Relative to the War in Paraguay.

Important Changes in the Portuguese Ministry.

FRANCE.

The Speech of the Marquis de Moustier—Pacific Policy of the Government.

PARIS, Thursday, July 16.

The *Moniteur* this morning has a pacific article on the subject of the speech recently delivered by Marquis de Moustier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Corps Legislatif. The *Moniteur* regards this speech as proving that the policy of France is one of moderation. No step will be neglected on the part of Government which has a tendency to quiet the public mind. France will carefully abstain from intervention in German questions, but will extend her sympathy and encouragement to the internal reforms lately inaugurated in Austria and Turkey.

The Suit of the United States Against Builders of Confederate Iron-clads.

PARIS, Thursday, July 16.

In the case of the United States against the Messrs. Arman, the builders of iron-clads for the Confederate Government, the arguments for the prosecution and defence were concluded yesterday. The Court will render its decision within a fortnight.

BRAZIL.

The Speedy Fall of Humaita Predicted by the Allies.

LISBON, Thursday, July 16.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived at this port.

She brings the intelligence that the early fall of the Paraguayan stronghold Humaita was confidently expected by the allies in consequence of the weakness of its garrison. The last official dispatches from that point reported that Gen. Lopez had only 6,000 men within the intrenchments.

PORTUGAL.

Important Cabinet Changes.

LISBON, Thursday, July 16.

Important changes in the Portuguese Ministry have just been announced.

The Duke de Loule, Councillor of State, has been appointed Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs.

Councillor Ferrao de Carvahlo Martens has been transferred to the Ministry of Justice and Public Worship.

Lieut.-Col. Crysostome de Abreu 'e Souza, formerly Director-General of Public Works, has been placed at the head of that Department as Minister of Public Works.

Councillor Carballo has been made Minister of the Marine, and Councillor Bento, Minister of Finance.

ITALY.

Arrest of Spanish Insurrectionists.

LONDON, Thursday, July 16.

Two persons have been arrested at Porto Maurizio, Italy, on the charge of enlisting men for an insurectionary movement in Spain.

The Bank of England.

The official returns of the Bank of England, just made public, show that the amount of specie in its vaults has decreased £364,000 sterling during the past week.

MEXICO.

The Blockade of Mazatlan by the British War Vessel—An Investigation Ordered by President Juarez.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 16.

The French mail steamer has arrived, from Vera Cruz, July 12. She brings the following intelligence from the interior of Mexico:

The affair of H. M. steamship *Chanticleer* remained unsettled. President Juarez had sent orders to Gen. Corona to have the Custom House officers at Mazatlan summoned before the civil courts for trial, and that a thorough investigation be made into their conduct and the action of the British commander. The money taken from the Purser of the *Chanticleer* was to be kept on deposit until the conclusion of the trial. Private orders were at the same time dispatched to Gen. Corona to repel by force any naval attack by the British commander.

During the past fortnight most unusual tranquility had prevailed through the Republic.

An official journal denies the truth of the report that the Mexican bondholders in the United States had held a meeting in New-York, at which Gen. Sturm was present.

The difficulty in making a satisfactory arrangement of the Cabinet still continued.

Merchants were much alarmed by the action of some of the State Governments in imposing heavy duties on the export of specie.

Bariozibal has been elected to the National Congress.

The Society of Patriots have elected Juarez President of their organization.

The Proposed Division of the State of Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, July 16.

A special dispatch from Austin to the Galveston *News*, says the Convention disclaims the authority to divide the State under the Reconstruction acts, and have refused to consider the matter unless by direct authority from Congress.

Burglary and Murder in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 16.

Last night the residence of W. C. Jones was entered by John Hart, a burglar. He aroused the sleeper in one of the rooms, who attempted to knock him down with a chair. Hart ran into the street closely pursued, and meeting a negro man, who attempted to stop him, stabbed him in the heart with a long bladed knife, killing him instantly. Hart was captured and committed to jail. Considerable disposition exists on the part of the whites and negroes to lynch him.

A Man and Woman Shot in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, July 16.

A shooting affair occurred this evening at the corner of Rayburne and Webster streets. Henry Shelby and Kate Hurd were shot by Frank King and fatally wounded. A dispute arose between King and Shelby, when the former leveled a double-barreled shot-gun and fired the contents of one barrel into Shelby's face, and the contents of the other into the face of the woman, who was the cause of the difficulty. The parties are all negroes. King has not yet been arrested, but the Police are on his track.

The Southern Commercial Convention—A European Steamship Line to be Established.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Thursday, July 16.

The Commercial Convention, which has been in session here, adjourned to-day after having appointed an Executive Committee to procure a charter and subscriptions for the "Norfolk and Liverpool Steamship Company." Several railroad Presidents who were present inaugurated a movement to consolidate the various railroad lines leading from Norfolk to Nashville and Memphis, and gave assurances that the roads are now in readiness to transport whatever may be offered.

Virginia, North Carolina, Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi were well represented in the Convention, and great interest was manifested in the success of the movement. Letters from Liverpool merchants and others were read, promising cooperation and assistance.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, July 16.

The first semi-annual meeting of the Department of Maine Grand Army of the Republic was held in this city to-day, Grand Commander George L. Beal presiding. The reports of the Grand Commander, the Assistant Adjutant-General, and the Assistant Quartermaster-General represent the order in a flourishing condition. Thirty-eight posts are now in existence in the State, and posts are in process of organization in various localities. The vacancies in the list of department officers were filled as follows: Assistant Inspector, Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Ellsworth; Surgeon General, E. F. Sawyer, of Bangor; Chaplain, S. P. Merrill, of Portland. This evening public exercises of an interesting character were held at the City Hall. An oration was delivered by Gen. C. P. Mattocks, of Portland, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, and a poem was read by Lieut. George A. Marden, of Lowell, Mass. At a later hour the delegates from abroad were handsomely entertained at the Penobscot Exchange by the Bangor Post. The Convention was a success in every respect.

The Georgia Legislature—Progress of the Ashburn Murder Trial.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, July 16.

The Senate was not in session to-day. It is believed the Committee will report adversely to expulsions.

The House met this morning. The Chairman of the Investigating Committee reported satisfactory progress in its labors, and he hopes to submit the report to-morrow. It is believed the Committee is unanimous, and that the House will be able to take speedy and final action. It is doubtful if anybody will be expelled.

Wheatley, the Government detective in the Ashburn case, has left for Washington. It is believed he will not return. Mayor Williams, of Columbus, and T. C. Miller, of La Grange, were on the stand today for the defence. Their testimony was damaging to the prosecution.

A special dispatch to the *Chronicle* says the Purging Committee of the Legislature will report against the expulsion of members from either House.

The Purging of the Georgia Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 15.

There is much indignation expressed against Gov. Bullock and Gen. Meade, by the Democratic Press, in consequence of their having recommended the Legislature to purge itself of members ineligible under the 3d section of the fourteenth article. The Democrats anticipate that a sufficient number of their party will be ejected from the Legislature to secure a majority in each House for the Radicals.

The Municipal Troubles at Raleigh, N. C.—The Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, July 16.

Everything is quiet here, though the municipal difficulty remains unsettled. The old Board is still in office, and the new Board does not seem disposed to press its claim. It is understood that Gen. Canby has refused to interfere, unless it was shown that loyal and constitutional authority was resisted.

The Legislature has not yet done much in general legislation. The temper of the body is decidedly against mixed schools or mixed militia.

A bill is before the House authorizing Gov. Holden to appoint municipal officers.

The meeting of the Democracy to ratify the nominations of Seymour and Blair, held here last night, was very large and enthusiastic.

The heat continues excessive. Great fears of a general drought and destruction of the crops are entertained. The gardens are generally parched up.

Nothing of importance was done in the Legislature to-day. N. Paige & Co. were elected State Printers.

The excluded members were allowed mileage and per diem up to to-day.

The Cornell University—Engagement of Goldwin Smith as Professor of Constitutional History.

ITHACA, N. Y., Thursday, July 16.

Hon. Ezra Cornell has just received from Hon. Andrew D. White, President of the Cornell University, now in London, advices of the engagement of Goldwin Smith, late Professor at Oxford University, as Professor of English and General Constitutional History at Cornell University. Also, of James Law, of Belfast, Ireland, as Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. In addition to his great literary reputation, the noble stand taken by Goldwin Smith in behalf of the Union during our late war, makes his engagement a cause of congratulation by the friends of the University, while the professional reputation of Prof. Law is of the highest character. These gentlemen are both to become residents of Ithaca immediately, and will devote themselves to the service of the University from its commencement. President White's purchases in London also make large and valuable additions to the library and apparatus of the University.

West Virginia Democratic State Convention.

WHEELING, West Va., Thursday, July 16.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Grafton, West Va., to-day. Hon. G. H. Pendleton and Senator Thurman, of Ohio, were present, and addressed the Convention at length. Both gentlemen were most enthusiastically received. The attendance is reported to be very large. The wigwam, capable of seating 5,000 persons, was found to be too contracted to accommodate the crowd. J. N. Camden, of Parkersburg, was nominated for Governor upon the first ballot. Resolutions indorsing the nominations and platform of the New-York Convention, and demanding the repeal of the registry law in force in this State, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Libel Suit in Philadelphia Against Col. Forney.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 16.

John C. McDonough, of "Black Crook" fame, has sued Forney's *Press*, claiming $100,000 damages for libel. The alleged libel consists of an article copied from a Chicago paper reflecting on McDonough's honesty.

Reception of the Bishop of the New Diocese of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, July 16.

Right Rev. J. B. McQuaid, Bishop of the new Diocese of Rochester, arrived here this afternoon, and was received by a gathering of many thousand people. A long procession escorted him to St. Patrick's Church, and suitable exercises of welcome were made. Hundreds of clergymen were present and participated in the ovation, which was a brilliant and imposing affair.

THE TURF.

Narragansett Park Races.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, July 16.

The Narragansett Trotting Park Association, July meeting, closed this afternoon with two races, as follows:

The first race was for a purse of $1,000, for all horses that have never trotted better than 2:30; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $750 to first, and $250 to second.

Daniel Mace's (New-York City) br. g. Lew Pettee	1	1	3	3	1
Geo. P. Carpenter's (Hartford) br. g. Old Put	2	3	1	2	2
Jas. D. McMann's (New-York City) blk. m. Cora	4	2	2	1	3
John Connelly's (Boston) blk. sn. g. Gen. McClellan	3	dis.			

Time—2:34¾; 2:31¾; 2:34; 2:33½; 2:32.

The second race was for a purse of $750, for all horses that have never trotted better than 2:37; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $500 to first and $250 to second.

H. A. Hall's (Boston) g. g. Gipsey Boy	1	2	1	4	1
——— Fanny Sprague	3	1	2	1	2
Wm. Clegg's (Bridgewater, Mass.,) br. g. Brown Prince	5	3	3	2	3
H. Rogers' (North Bridgewater) blk. m. Henrietta	4	5	4	3	4
A. Patterson's (Long Island) s. g.	6	6	5	5dr.	
J. Pompilly's (Auburn, Me.,) b.g. Emperor	2	4	dr.		

Time—2:36, 2:34, 2:34¾, 2:35, 2:36¼.

Island Park Races.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, July 16.

The first race to-day at the Island Park was for all horses that have never beaten 2:30 previous to June 10, 1868; $1,250 to first, $500 to second, $250 to third, and was won by *Fred. Pence* on the second, third and sixth heats, in 2:31, 2:32, 2:38; *Captain Gill* second, *Ulark* third.

The second race was for all horses that have never beaten 2:35 previous to June 10, 1868; $400 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third horse, and was won by *Myron Perry* in three straight heats, 2:29½, 2:31, 2:30; *Sir John* second, *Nellie Locke* third.

Horse Show.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 16.

The Springfield Club, the organizers of the National Horse Show in this city last Fall, announce a grand Fall meeting for Sept. 8 and 10, at which $8,000 in prizes will be awarded—$3,000 for running and $5,000 for trotting horses. Ovhr fifty of the best running and trotting horses in the country have been promised to be present.

The Horse Fair at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, July 16.

Twelve fast horses from the West, to participate in the great trots at the Horse Fair, arrived here this morning. *General Logan* and mate were among the number.

The Strike Among the Miners in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Thursday, July 16.

The Schuylkill County strikers have visited Lykenstown, in Dauphin County, some two hundred in number, demanding compliance with their terms or the closing of the different works. They paraded with drums, fifes and flags, and have visited several collieries without effecting anything. The Sheriff of this county and his deputy are there, under instructions from the Governor, and it is thought the strikers will be compelled to leave for Schuylkill County.

Strike at the Philadelphia Gas Works—The City in Darkness.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 16.

It is expected that this City will be in darkness to-night, as the supply of gas on hand at any time only lasts two days. Yesterday six hundred firemen struck for twenty-five per cent. advance in wages, which the managers peremptorily refuse to pay. No gas has been manufactured since yesterday morning. The strikers hold a meeting to-night. The event has caused great sensation, and the price of candles is rising rapidly.

No arrangement has been made with the Gas Works' strikers here, and fears are entertained that the supply of gas will not last until morning. Accordingly no lamps are lit in the streets, and the whole city is shrouded in cimmerian gloom. The managers of the Gas Works advertise for five hundred men to fill the places of the strikers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion Party.

SHERMAN, Dakotah Territory, Wednesday, July 15.

The Pennsylvania Railroad excursion party are now (7 P. M.) on the summit of Black Hills, Dakotah Territory, 8,738 feet above tide-water and 1,854 miles west of Philadelphia. They have had a delightful trip so far and all are well. They stop tonight at Laramie and will reach the end of the track at noon to-morrow.

Gen. Grant and Party at Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, July 16.

Gens. Grant and Sherman and party arrived here this evening, and proceeded at once to Fort Leavenworth, where they will remain until Saturday, when they will leave for Denver *via* the Kansas Pacific Railway.

Serenade to Gen. Sickles at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, July 16.

Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was serenaded this evening at the Butterfield Hotel. In response he appeared on the balcony and made a short but pithy speech. A very large crowd gathered in front of the hotel, and the General was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Democratic Torchlight Procession in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 16.

A torchlight and transparency processsion took place to-night in ratification of the New-York nominations. The crowd was large and the display imposing. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen.

Mrs. Victor, Convicted of Murder, Reprieved by the Governor of Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, July 16.

Gov. Hayes has reprieved Mrs. Victor, who is condemned to be hanged Aug. 20, until Nov. 20, and ordered her to be removed to the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum at Newburg.

Destruction by Lightning in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Thursday, July 16.

The lightning last night struck several buildings in this vicinity. The tower of the chapel of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill was shattered by the lightning, but the buildings were not otherwise seriously injured.

Election of Senators from South Carolina.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Thursday, July 16.

Frederick A. Sawyer, Collector of Internal Revenue at Charleston, was elected United States Senator for the term ending 1873. On the eighth ballot the vote was as follows: Sawyer, 76; Mackey, 68; Campbell, (Democrat) 5.

Loss of the English Brig Eliza.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 16.

The British brig *Eliza*, Capt. Beckwith, from Port-au-Prince for Boston, is ashore on the south side of Nantucket. The crew are saved. The cargo of coffee is being discharged, and the vessel stripped.

Missouri Republican State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 16.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Republican State Convention to-day, at Jefferson City, Missouri.

The first approves of the platform of the National Republican Convention, and pledges earnest and hearty support to Grant and Colfax.

The second thanks the Democrats for unmasking to the country their real designs by the nomination of men whose political creed finds its due interpretation in declarations which publicly threaten a new revolution, and propose to trample into the dust laws duly enacted; to disperse the Governments constitutionally established, and to compel the Senate to submit to such interpretation of the Constitution as a dictator may give. We appeal to all good citizens of either party who desire peace and order and a Government of law to join us in putting down the new cause of rebellion and crushing madmen who threaten to bring upon us another cruel war.

The third particularly indorses the third, fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the national platform, and reaffirms that payment of the national debt is a part of the national honor; good faith and justice are obligatory upon Governments as upon men; and that the spirit of a contract is more of its life even than its letter, and that we spurn and utterly condemn the evasion of our national obligations as provided by the Democratic Convention, as ruinous to the credit and national interest of the nation. The fourth declares that disfranchisement based upon color only is neither just nor republican, and unequivocally favors the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment now pending; that impartial suffrage may be established in Missouri; that an unjust discrimination, born of slavery, the cause of the rebellion, may be forever removed from the laws of the State. The fifth repeats the resolution of the Soldiers' Convention yesterday, in regard to disfranchisement of rebels and the restoration of political privileges to them at the earliest moment consistent with the State and national safety; the sixth declares that payment of the $17,000,000 State debt, left by former Democratic Administrations, the appreciation of bonds of the State from 33 cents in 1863, when they bore thirty-six per cent. overdue interest, to ninety-one cents without overdue interest in 1868, the enlargement of the school fund, the restoration of the credit of the State, accomplished not only without increase, but with large deduction of taxation, give proof of the ability of the Radical Party to so manage the finances of the State as to secure its prosperity and guard its honor, and at the same time relieve the tax-payers of all unnecessary burden.

Delegates to the Benai Berith Convention in New-York.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, July 16.

A special car left here this noon with forty delegates to the General Convention of the Benai Berith, to be held in New-York City on Sunday next.

Wife Murder and Suicide in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Thursday, July 16.

A German named Matthew Andresner shot his wife and attempted to kill his mother-in-law today. He afterward committed suicide. Mrs. Andresner is still alive, but is not expected to recover.

Democratic Congressional Nomination in Michigan.

DETROIT, Thursday, July 16.

The Democrats to-day nominated Bryan G. Stout, of Pontiac, for Congress, from the Second District.

The Massachusetts State Normal School.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 16.

Thirty-four pupils graduated to-day at the State Normal School at this place. It is the largest class since the opening of the institution.

Burglary at Northampton, Mass.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Thursday, July 16.

Burglars robbed L. H. Field's store, in this town, of twenty-seven pieces of silk, worth $2,000, last night.

Arrival of Minister Burlingame in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, July 16.

Hon. Anson Burlingame arrived in this city last night.

NEW-JERSEY.

Letter of Mr. Blair Accepting the Republican Nomination for Governor.

The Committee appointed by the New-Jersey Republican State Convention to acquaint Mr. Blair with the fact of his nomination for Governor, did so in a letter dated the 9th inst., in which they expressed the belief that with him as their standard-bearer in the coming contest the Republicans of New-Jersey will meet with success. To this letter Mr. Blair replies as follows:

BLAIRSTOWN, July 11, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me that the Republican Convention which met in Trenton on the 9th inst., had unanimously chosen me as their candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, and that you had been appointed a committee to inform me of my nomination, and request my acceptance of it, has just been received. This nomination, unsolicited by me, and so cordially conferred, I accept with pleasure.

I esteem it a great honor to be the standard-bearer of the Republican Party in my own State. I have always felt the deepest interest in the welfare of New-Jersey, and should I be elected Governor, I will consider it my privilege as well as my highest duty, to do all in my power to promote her prosperity, as well as the prosperity and happiness of all her citizens.

Deeply impressed as I am with the belief—a belief which is only strengthened by time—that the purity as well as the existence of our free institutions depends on the continued success of the Republican Party, I cannot but fervently hope that the great principles announced at its recent Convention at Chicago, and reaffirmed by the Convention at Trenton, of which you were members, may be triumphantly ratified by the people at the coming elections, and that New-Jersey may join the victorious column, which shall carry our beloved Grant and Colfax into the distinguished offices for which they have been nominated.

With sentiments of high regard, I remain, very truly yours, JOHN I. BLAIR.

Messrs. John C. Ten Eyck, Alex. Wentz, J. Wilson, Amos Clark, Jr., Joseph Coult, Benj. G. Clark, Committee, &c.

Letter of Chief Justice Chase to the Reverdy Johnson Banquet.

The letter from Chief Justice Chase, which was read at the banquet in honor of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in Baltimore, on Wednesday evening, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Detained here unexpectedly, I find myself unable to join you, as I hoped, in the greeting and farewell which you will offer this evening to our eminent friend. It is a graceful offering from you to one whose long career of honor at the bar and in the halls of legislation reflects lustre upon the city of his home and his native State. He goes from you and from us all to other services. All our best wishes go with him. And to these wishes we join an assured confidence that in his new sphere he will serve his country faithfully and well, never forgetting either her rights or her obligations; and to this confidence a trustful hope that, when the objects of his mission shall have been accomplished, he will return to us in health, to be welcomed with new honors won by new services.

Yours, very respectfully, S. P. CHASE.

Messrs. R. M. Kirkland, Thos. M. Smith, Robert T. Baldwin, Wm. Reese, Washington Booth, Committee on Invitation.

The Simple Name of Horatio Seymour.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 11.

One of our contemporaries intimates that the Democratic candidate for the high office of President bears the simple name of Horatio Seymour, not Horatio N. We have good authority for stating that this is not so. Ever since the days of Nelson the N. follows Horatio as naturally as effect follows cause. The family register of the Seymours gives the name as Horatio N. Seymour; but as the name of Hiram Ulysses Grant was changed without the knowledge or consent of his godfathers and godfathers, so that of Mr. Seymour has been abridged of its fair proportions. This, however, was his own act. He dropped the N. because he had an objection to middle names, founded on the fact that so many Georges brought discredit on the name of Washington. This is in keeping with the modesty which induced him so frequently to decline the nomination, which at last has been forced upon him. He is now in for the campaign—a campaign of statesmanship and constitutional liberty against Radical corruption—and as every patriot in the land expects him to do his duty, we have a right to reclaim for him the dropped initial as properly indicative of his Nelsonian perseverance and incorruptibility.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The following is a complete and correct copy of the new Tax bill, relating to Spirits and Tobacco, just passed by both Houses of Congress:

AN ACT IMPOSING TAXES ON DISTILLED SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits on which the tax prescribed by law has not been paid, a tax of 50 cents on each and every proof gallon, to be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof before removal from distillery warehouse; and the tax on such spirits shall be collected on the whole number of gauge or wine gallons when below proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof spirit as defined in this act; and any fractional part of a gallon in excess of the number of gallons in a cask or package, shall be taxed as a gallon. Every proprietor or possessor of a still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, and every person in any manner interested in the use of any such still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, shall be jointly and severally liable for the taxes imposed by law on the distilled spirits produced therefrom, and the tax shall be a first lien on the spirits distilled, the distillery used for distilling the same, the stills, vessels, fixtures and tools therein, and on the lot or tract of land whereon the said distillery is situated, together with any building thereon, from the time said spirits are distilled until the said tax shall be paid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That proof spirit shall be held and taken to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine ten thousandths (7,939) at sixty degrees Fahrenheit; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the prevention and detection of frauds by distillers of spirits, is hereby authorized to adopt and prescribe for use such hydrometers, saccharometers, weighing and gauging instruments, meters, or other means for ascertaining the quantity, gravity and producing capacity of any mash, wort, or beer used or to be used in the production of distilled spirits, and the strength and quantity of spirits subject to tax, as he may deem necessary; and he may prescribe rules and regulations to secure a uniform and correct system of inspection, weighing, marking, and gauging of spirits. And in all sales of spirits hereafter made, a gallon shall be taken to be a gallon of proof spirit, according to the foregoing standard set forth and declared for the inspection and gauging of spirits throughout the United States. Provided that the tax on brandy made from grapes shall be the same and no higher than that upon other distilled spirits, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, from such other of the provisions of this act relating to the manufacture of spirits as in his judgment may seem expedient.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall adopt and prescribe for use any meter, meters, or meter safes, it shall be the duty of every owner, agent, or superintendent of a distillery, to furnish and attach at his own expense, such meter, or meters, or meter safes, as may have been prescribed for use at his distillery, and, to furnish all the pipes, materials, labor and facilities necessary to complete such attachment in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is hereby further authorized to order and require such changes of or additions to distilling apparatus, connecting pipes, pumps, or cisterns, or any machinery connected with or used in or on the distillery premises, or may require to be put on any of the stills, tubs, cisterns, pipes, or other vessels such fastenings, locks or seals as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That distilled spirits, spirits, alcohol, and alcoholic spirit, within the true intent and meaning of this act, is that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine, which is commonly produced by the fermentation of grain, starch, molasses or sugar, including all dilutions and mixtures of this substance; and the tax shall attach to this substance as soon as it is in existence as such, whether it be subsequently separated as pure or impure spirit, or be immediately, or at any subsequent time, transferred into any other substance, either in the process of original production or by any subsequent process; and no mash, wort, or wash fit for distillation or the production of spirits or alcohol shall be made or fermented in any building or on any premises other than a distillery duly authorized according to law; and no such mash, wort, or wash so made and fermented shall be sold or removed from any distillery before being distilled; and no person other than an authorized distiller shall by distillation, or by any other process, separate the alcoholic spirits from any fermented mash, wort or wash; and no person shall use spirits or alcohol or any vapor of alcoholic spirits in manufacturing vinegar or any other article, or in any process of manufacture whatever, unless the spirits or alcohol so used shall have been produced in an authorized distillery and the tax thereon paid. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be fined, for every offence, not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned for not less than six months, nor more than two years: *Provided,* That nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to fermented liquors.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That every person having in his possession or custody, or under his control, any still or distilling apparatus set up, shall register the same with the Assistant Assessor of the division in which said still or distilling apparatus shall be, by filing with him duplicate statements, in writing, subscribed by such person, setting forth the particular place where such still or distilling apparatus is set up, the kind of still and its cubic contents, the owner thereof, his place of residence, and the purpose for which said still or distilling apparatus has been or is intended to be used; one of which statements shall be retained and preserved by the Assistant Assessor and the other transmitted to the Assessor of the district. Stills and distilling apparatus now set up shall be so registered within sixty days from the time this act takes effect, and those hereafter set up shall be so registered immediately upon their being set up. Any still or distilling apparatus not so registered, together with all personal property in the possession or custody, or under the control of such person and found in the building, or in any yard or inclosure connected with the building in which the same shall be set up, shall be forfeited. And any person having in his possession or custody, or under his control, any still or distilling apparatus set up which is not so registered, shall pay a penalty of $500, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and imprisoned for not less than one month nor more than two years.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That every person engaged in, or intending to be engaged in the business of a distiller or rectifier, shall give notice in writing, subscribed by him, to the Assessor of the district within which such business is to be carried on, stating his name and place of residence, and if a company or firm, the name and place of residence of each member thereof, the place where said business is to be carried on, and whether of distilling or rectifying. And if such business be carried on in a city, the residence and place of business shall be indicated by the name of the street and number of the building. In case of a distiller the notice shall also state the kind of stills, and the cubic contents thereof, the number and kind of boilers, the number of mash tubs and fermenting tubs, and the cubic contents of each tub, the number of receiving cisterns, and the cubic contents of each cistern, together with a particular description of the lot, or tract of land, on which the distillery is situated, with the size and description of the buildings thereon, and of what material constructed. The notice shall also state the number of hours in which the distiller will ferment each tub of mash or beer, the estimated quantity of distilled spirits which the apparatus is capable of distilling every twenty-four hours, and the names and residence of every person interested or to be interested in the business, and that said distillery and the premises connected therewith are not within six hundred feet of any premises authorized to be used for rectifying or refining distilled spirits by any process. In case of a rectifier, the notice shall state the precise location of the premises where such business is to be carried on, the name and residence of every person interested or to be interested in the business, by what process the applicant intends to rectify, purify, or refine distilled spirits, the kind and cubic contents of any still used or to be used for such purpose, and the estimated quantity of spirits which can be rectified, purified, or refined every twenty-four hours in such establishment, and that said rectifying establishment is not within six hundred feet of the premises of any distillery registered for the distillation of spirits. In case of any change in the location, form, capacity, ownership, agency, superintendency, or in the persons interested in the business of such distillery or rectifying establishment, or in the time of fermenting the mash or beer, notice thereof, in writing, shall be given to the said Assessor or to the Assistant Assessor of the division within twenty-four hours of said change. And any Assistant Assessor receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the same to the Assessor of the district. Every notice required by this section shall be in such form and shall contain such additional particulars as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may from time to time prescribe. Any person failing or refusing to give such notice shall pay a penalty of $1,000, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $2,000, and any person giving a false or fraudulent notice, shall, on conviction, in addition to such penalty or fine, be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That every distiller shall, on filing his notice of intention to continue or commence business, with the Assessor before proceeding with such business, after the passage of this act and on the first day of May of each succeeding year, make and execute a bond in form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Assessor of the district. The penal sum of said bond shall not be less than double the amount of tax on the spirits that can be distilled in his distillery during a period of fifteen days; but in no case shall such bond be for a less sum than $5,000. The condition of the bond shall be that the principal shall faithfully comply with all the provisions of law in relation to the duties and business of distillers, and will pay all penalties incurred or fines imposed on him for a violation of any of the said provisions; that he will not suffer the lot or tract of land on which the distillery stands, or any part thereof, or any of the distilling apparatus, to be encumbered by mortgage, judgment, or other lien during the time in which he shall carry on said business. The Assessor may refuse to approve said bond when, in his judgment, the situation of the distillery is such as would enable the distiller to defraud the United States; and in case of such refusal, the distiller may appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose decision in the matter shall be final. A new bond may be required in case of the death, insolvency or removal of either of the sureties, and in any other contingency, at the discretion of the Assessor or Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Any person failing or refusing to give the bond hereintofore required or to renew the same, or giving any false, forged or fraudulent bond, shall forfeit the distillery, distilling apparatus and all real estate and premises connected therewith, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than two years.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no bond of a distiller shall be approved unless he is the owner in fee, unencumbered by any mortgage, judgment or other lien, of the lot or tract of land on which the distillery is situated, or unless he files with the Assessor, in connection with his notice, the written consent of the owner of the fee, and of any mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other person having a lien thereon, duly acknowledged, that the premises may be used for the purpose of distilling spirits, subject to the provisions of law, and expressly stipulating that the lien of the United States for taxes and penalties shall have priority of such mortgage, judgment or other encumbrance, and that in case of the forfeiture of the distillery premises, or any part thereof, the title of the same shall vest in the United States discharged from any such mortgage, judgment or other encumbrance. In any case where the owner of a distillery or distilling apparatus, erected prior to the passage of this act, has an estate for a term of years only, in the lot or tract of land on which the distillery is situated, the lease or other evidence of title to which shall have been duly recorded prior to the passage of this act, the value of such lot or tract of land, together with the building and distilling apparatus, shall be appraised in the manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and the Assessor is hereby authorized to accept in lieu of the said written consent of the owner of the fee, the bond of said distiller with not less than two sureties, who shall be residents of the collection district or county, or an adjoining county in the same State, in which the distillery is situated, and shall be the owners of unencumbered real estate in said district or county, or adjoining county, equal to such appraised value. The penal sum of said bond shall be equal to the appraised value of said lot or tract of land, together with the buildings and distilling apparatus, and such bond shall be conditioned that in case the distillery, distilling apparatus, or any part thereof, shall, by final judgment, be forfeited for the violation of any of the provisions of the obligors will pay the amount stated in said bond. Said bond shall be in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That every distiller and every person intending to engage in the business of a distiller shall, previous to the approval of his bond, cause to be made, under the direction of the Assessor of the district, an accurate plan and description, in triplicate, of the distillery and distilling apparatus, distinctly showing the location of every still, boiler, doubler, worm tub, and receiving cistern, the course and construction of all fixed pipes used or to be used in the distillery, and of every branch thereof, and of every cock, or joint thereof, and of every valve therein, together with every place, vessel, tub, or utensil from and to which any such pipe shall lead, or with which it communicates. Such plan and description shall also show the number and location and cubic contents of every still, mash tub, and fermenting tub, together with the cubic contents of every receiving cistern, and the color of each fixed pipe, as required in this act. One copy of said plan and description shall be kept displayed in some conspicuous place in the distillery; two copies shall be furnished to the Assessor of the district, one of which shall be kept by him and the other transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The accuracy of every such plan and description shall be verified by the Assessor, the draughtsman, and the distiller; and no alteration shall be made in such distillery without the consent, in writing, of the Assessor, which alteration shall be shown on the original or by a supplemental plan and description, and a reference thereto noted on the original, as the Assessor may direct; and any supplemental plan and description shall be executed and preserved in the same manner as the original.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That immediately after the passage of this act every Assessor shall proceed, at the expense of the United States, with the aid of some competent and skillful person, to be designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to make survey of each distillery registered or intended to be registered for the production of spirits in his district, to estimate and determine its true producing capacity, and in like manner shall estimate and determine the capacity of any such distillery as may hereafter be so registered in said district, a written report of which shall be made in triplicate, signed by the Assessor and the person aiding in making the same, one copy of which shall be furnished to the distiller, one retained by the Assessor, and the other immediately transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. If the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall at any time be satisfied that such report of the capacity of a distillery is in any respect incorrect or needs revision, he shall direct the Assessor to make in like manner another survey of said distillery; the report of said survey shall be executed in triplicate and deposited as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any Assessor to assess a special tax upon any distiller, or for the Collector to collect the same, or for any distiller who has heretofore paid a special tax as such to continue the business of distilling until such distiller shall have given the bond required by this act, and shall have complied with the provisions of law having reference to the registration and survey of distilleries, and having reference to the arrangement and construction of distilleries, and the premises connected therewith, in manner and as required by this act; nor shall it be lawful for any Assessor of Internal Revenue to assess, or for any Collector to collect, any special tax for distilling on any premises distant less than six hundred feet from any premises used for rectifying, nor shall any Assessor assess or Collector collect any special tax for rectifying distilled spirits on any premises distant less than six hundred feet from any distillery when the distillery and rectifying establishments are occupied and used by different persons; nor shall the process of distillation and rectification both be carried on within the distance of six hundred feet. In all cases where a distillery and rectifying establishment, distant the one from the other less than six hundred feet, are occupied and used by the same person, said person shall have the right to elect which business shall be discontinued at that place. In all cases where rectifying or distilling shall be discontinued under the provisions of this section, and the time for which the special tax for rectifying or distilling was paid remains unexpired, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to refund out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, on requisition of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a proportionate part of any sum originally paid for special tax therefor, which shall be in such ratio to the whole sum paid as the unexpired time for which special tax was paid shall bear to the whole term for which the same was paid. Any Collector or Assessor of Internal Revenue who shall fail to perform any duty imposed by this section, or shall assess or collect any special tax in violation of its provisions, shall be liable to a penalty of $5,000 for each offence.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall use any still, boiler, or other vessel for the purpose of distilling in any dwelling-house, nor in any shed, yard, or enclosure connected with any dwelling-house, nor on board of any vessel or boat, nor in any building or on any premises where beer, lager-beer, ale, porter, or other fermented liquors, vinegar or ether are manufactured or produced, or where sugars or syrups are refined, or where liquors of any description are retailed, or where any other business is carried on; and every person who shall use any still, boiler, or other vessel for the purpose of distilling, as aforesaid, in any building or other premises where the above specified articles are manufactured, produced, refined, or retailed, or other business is carried on, nor within six hundred feet from any premises authorized to be used for rectifying, or on board of any vessel or boat, or in any dwelling-house, or other place as aforesaid, or shall aid or assist therein, or who shall cause or procure the same to be done, shall, on conviction, be fined $1,000, and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than two years, in the discretion of the Court: *Provided,* That saleratus may be manufactured, or meal or flour ground from grain in any building or on any premises where spirits are distilled; but such meal or flour only to be used for distillation on the premises.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be assessed and collected monthly from every authorized distiller whose distillery has an aggregate capacity for mashing and fermenting twenty bushels of grain or less, or sixty gallons of molasses or less, in twenty-four hours, a tax of $2 per day, Sundays excepted; and a tax of $2 per day for every twenty bushels of grain or sixty gallons of molasses of said capacity in excess of twenty bushels of grain or sixty gallons of molasses in twenty-four hours. But any distiller who shall suspend work, as provided by this act, shall pay only $2 per day during the time the work shall be so suspended in his distillery.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall manufacture any still, boiler, or other vessel, to be used for the purpose of distilling, shall, before the same is removed from the place of manufacture, notify in writing the Assessor of the district in which such still, boiler or other vessel is to be used or set up, by whom it is to be used, its capacity, and the time when the same is to be removed from the place of manufacture; and no such still, boiler, or other vessel shall be set up without the permit in writing of the said Assessor for that purpose; and any person who shall set up any such still, boiler or other vessel, without first obtaining a permit from the said Assessor of the district in which such still, boiler or other vessel is intended to be used, or who shall fail to give such notice, shall pay in either case the sum of $500, and shall forfeit the distilling apparatus thus removed or set up in violation of law.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That every distiller shall provide at his own expense a warehouse to be situated on and to constitute a part of his distillery premises, to be used only for the storage of distilled spirits, of his own manufacture, but no dwelling-house shall be used for such purpose, and no door, window or other opening shall be made or permitted in the walls of such warehouse leading into the distillery or into any other room or building; and such warehouse, when approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on report of the Collector, is hereby declared to be a bonded warehouse of the United States, to be known as a distillery warehouse, and shall be under the direction and control of the Collector of the district, and in charge of an Internal Revenue storekeeper assigned thereto by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and the tax on the spirits stored in such warehouse shall be paid before removal from such warehouse.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the owner, agent or superintendent of any distillery established as hereinbefore provided, shall erect, in a room or building to be provided and used for that purpose, and for no other, and to be constructed in a manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, two or more receiving cisterns, each to be at least of sufficient capacity to hold all the spirits distilled during the day of twenty-four hours, into which shall be conveyed all the spirits produced in said distillery; and each of such cisterns shall be so constructed as to leave an open space of at least three feet between the top thereof and the floor or roof above, and of not less than eighteen inches between the bottom thereof and the floor below, and shall be so situated that the officer can pass around the same, and shall be connected with the outlet of the worm or condenser by suitable pipes or other apparatus so constructed as always to be exposed to the view of the officer, and so connected and constructed as to prevent the abstraction of spirits while passing from the outlet of the worm or condenser back to the still or doubler, or forward to the receiving cisterns; such cisterns and the room in which they are contained shall be in charge of and under the lock and seal of the internal revenue gauger designated for that duty; and on the third day after the spirits are conveyed into such cisterns the same shall be drawn off into casks under the supervision of such gauger in the presence of the storekeeper, and be removed directly to the distillery warehouse; and on special application to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, by the owner, agent or superintendent of any distillery, the spirits may be drawn off from the said cisterns under the supervision of the gauger at any time previous to the third day. All locks and seals required by law shall be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at the expense of the owner of the distillery or warehouse; and the keys shall be in charge of the Collector or such gauger as he may designate.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the door of the furnace of every still or boiler used in any distillery shall be so constructed that it may be securely fastened and locked. The fermenting tubs shall be so placed as to be easily accessible to any revenue officer, and each tub shall have distinctly painted thereon in oil colors its cubic contents in gallons, and the number of the tub. There shall be a clear space of not less than one foot around every wood-still, and not less than two feet around every doubler and worm tank. The doubler and worm tanks shall be elevated not less than one foot from the floor; and every fixed pipe to be used by the distiller, except for conveyance of water, or of spent mash or beer only, shall be fixed and placed as to be capable of being examined by the officer for the whole of its length or course, and shall be painted, and kept painted, as follows, that is to say: Every pipe for the conveyance of mash or beer shall be painted of a red color; every pipe for the conveyance of low wines back into the still or doubler shall be painted blue; every pipe for the conveyance of spirits shall be painted black; and every pipe for the conveyance of water shall be painted white. If any fixed pipe shall be used by any distiller which shall not be painted or kept painted as herein directed, or which shall be painted otherwise than as herein directed, he shall forfeit the sum of $1,000. No Assessor shall approve the bond of any distiller until all the requirements of the law and all regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to distilleries, in pursuance thereof, shall have been complied with. Any Assessor who shall violate the provision of this section shall forfeit and pay $2,000, and shall be dismissed from office.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That every person engaged in distilling or rectifying spirits, and every wholesale liquor dealer and compounder of liquors, shall place and keep conspicuously on the outside of his distillery, rectifying establishment, or place of business, a sign, in plain and legible letters, not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, and of a proper and proportionate width, the name or firm of the distiller, rectifier, wholesale dealer, or compounder, with the words, "registered distillery," "rectifier of spirits," "wholesale liquor dealer," or "compounder of liquors," as the case may be; and no fence or wall of a height greater than five feet shall be erected or maintained around the premises of any distillery, so as to prevent easy and immediate access to said distillery; and every distiller shall furnish to the Assessor of the district as many keys to the gates and doors of the distillery as may be required by the Assessor, from time to time, for any revenue officer or other person who may be authorized to make survey or inspections of the premises or of the contents thereof; and said distillery shall be kept always accessible to any officer or other person having any such key. Any person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions of this section by negligence or refusal, or otherwise, shall pay a penalty of $500. Any person not having paid the special tax, as required by law, who shall put up the sign required by this section, or any sign indicating that he may lawfully carry on the business of a distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or compounder of liquors, shall forfeit and pay $1,000, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months; and any person who shall work in any distillery, rectifying establishment, wholesale liquor store, or in the store of any compounder of liquors, on which no sign shall be placed and kept as hereinbefore provided, and any person who shall knowingly carry or convey any distilled spirits to or from any such distillery, rectifying establishment, warehouse, or store, or who shall knowingly receive at or carry and deliver any grain, molasses, or other raw material to any distillery on which such sign shall not be placed and kept, shall forfeit all horses, carts, drays, wagons, or other vehicle or animal used in carrying or conveying of such property aforesaid, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That every person making or distilling spirits, or owning any still, boiler, or other vessel used for the purpose of distilling spirits, or having such still, boiler, or other vessel so used under his superintendence, either as agent or owner, or using any such still, boiler, or other vessel, shall, from day to day, make, or cause to be made, true and exact entry in a book or books, to be kept by him, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, of the kind of materials, and the quantity in pounds, bushels or gallons purchased by him for the production of spirits, from whom and when purchased, and by what conveyance delivered at said distillery, together with the amount paid therefor, the kind and quantity of fuel purchased for use in the distillery, and from whom purchased, the amount paid for ice or water for use in the distillery, the repairs placed on said distillery or distilling apparatus, the cost thereof, and by whom and when made; and of the name and residence of each person employed in or about the distillery, and in what capacity employed, and in another book shall make like entry of the quantity of grain or other material used for the production of spirits, the time of day when any yeast or other composition is put into any mash or beer for the purpose of exciting fermentation, the quantity of mash in each tub, designating the same by the number of the tub, the number of dry inches, that is to say, the number of inches between the top of each tub and the surface of the mash or beer therein at the time of yeasting, the gravity and the temperature of the beer at the time of yeasting, and on every day thereafter its quantity, gravity and temperature at the hour of 12 M.; also the time when any fermenting tub is emptied of ripe mash or beer, the number of gallons of spirits distilled, the number of gallons placed in warehouse, and the proof thereof, and the number of gallons sold or removed, with the proof thereof, and the name, place of business and residence of the person to whom sold; and every fermenting tub shall be emptied at the end of the fermenting period, and shall remain empty for a period of twenty-four hours. On the first, eleventh and twenty-first days of each month, or within five days thereafter, respectively, every distiller shall render to the Assistant Assessor an account in duplicate, taken from his books, stating the quantity and kind of materials used for the production of spirits each day, and the number of wine gallons and of proof gallons of spirits produced and placed in warehouse. And the distiller or the principal manager of the distillery shall make and subscribe the following oath, to be attached to said return:

"I ——— ———, distiller, (or principal manager, as the case may be,) of the distillery at ———, do solemnly swear that, since the date of the last return of the business of said distillery, dated ——— day of ——— to ——— day of ———, both inclusive, there was produced in said distillery, and withdrawn and placed in warehouse, the number of wine gallons and proof gallons of spirits, and there were actually mashed and used in said distillery, and consumed in the production of spirits therein, the several quantities of grain, sugar, molasses and other materials, respectively, hereinbefore specified, and no more."

The said books shall always be kept at the distillery, and be always open to the inspection of any revenue officer, and, when filled up, shall be preserved by the distiller for a period not less than two years thereafter, and whenever required, shall be produced for the inspection of any revenue officer. If any false entry shall be made in either of said books, or any entry required to be made therein shall be omitted therefrom, for every such false entry made, or omission, the distiller shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $1,000. And if any such false entry shall be made, or any entry shall be omitted therefrom with intent to defraud or to conceal from the revenue officers any fact or particular required to be stated and entered in either of said books, or to mislead in reference thereto, or if any distiller as aforesaid shall omit or refuse to provide either of said books, or shall cancel, obliterate, or destroy any part of either of such books, or any entry therein, with intent to defraud, or shall permit the same to be done, or such books, or either of them, be not produced when required by any revenue officer, the distillery, distilling apparatus, and the lot or tract of land on which it stands, and all personal property of every kind and description said premises used in the business there carried on, shall be forfeited to the United States. And any person making such false entry or omitting to make any entry hereinbefore required to be made, with the intent aforesaid, or who shall cause or procure the same to be done, or who shall fraudulently cancel, obliterate, or destroy any part of said books, or any entry therein, or who shall wilfully fail to produce such books or either of them, on conviction, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That on the receipt of the distiller's first return in each month, the Assessor shall inquire and determine whether said distiller has accounted in his returns for the preceding month for all the spirits produced by him; and to determine the quantity of spirits thus to be accounted for, the whole quantity of materials used for the production of spirits shall be ascertained; and forty-five gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain, and seven gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from molasses shall represent not less than one gallon of molasses. In case the return of the distiller shall have been less than the quantity thus ascertained, the distiller or other person liable shall be assessed for such deficiency at the rate of 50 cents for every proof gallon, together with the special tax of $4 for every cask of forty proof gallons, and the collector shall proceed to collect the same as in cases of other assessments for deficiencies; but in no case shall the quantity of spirits returned by the distiller, together with the quantity so assessed, be for a less quantity of spirits than eighty per centum of the producing capacity of the distillery, as estimated and determined under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the storekeeper assigned to any distillery warehouse shall also have charge of the distillery connected therewith; and, in addition to the duties required of him as a storekeeper in charge of a warehouse, shall keep in a book to be provided for that purpose, and in the manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a daily account of all the meal and vegetable productions or other substances brought into said distillery, or on said premises, to be used for the purpose of producing spirits, from whom purchased and when delivered at said distillery, the kind and quantity of all fuel used and from whom purchased, and of all repairs made on said distillery, and by whom and when made, the names and places of residence of all persons employed in or about the distillery, of the materials put into the mash-tub or otherwise used for the production of spirits, the time when any fermenting-tub is emptied of ripe mash or beer, recording the same by the number painted on said tub, and of all spirits drawn off from the receiving-cistern, and the time when the same were drawn off. Any distiller or person employed in any distillery who shall use, cause, or permit to be used any material for the purpose of making mash, wort or beer, or for the production of spirits, or shall remove any spirits in the absence of the storekeeper or person designated to act as said storekeeper, shall forfeit and pay double the amount of taxes on the spirits so produced, distilled or removed, and, in addition thereto, be liable to a penalty of $1,000.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That every distiller, at the hour of 12 M., on the third day after that on which his bond shall have been approved by the Assessor, shall be deemed to have commenced and thereafter to be continuously engaged in the production of distilled spirits in his distillery, except in the intervals when he shall have suspended work, as hereinafter authorized or provided. Any distiller desiring to suspend work in his distillery may give notice in writing to the Assistant Assessor of his division, stating when he will suspend work; and on the day mentioned in said notice, said Assistant Assessor shall, at the expense of the distiller, proceed to fasten securely the door of every furnace of every still or boiler in said distillery, by locks and otherwise, and shall adopt such other means as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe to prevent the lighting of any fire in such furnace or under such stills or boilers. The locks and seals, and other materials required for such purpose, shall be furnished to the Assessor of the district by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be duly accounted for by said Assessor. Such notice by any distiller, and the action taken by the Assistant Assessor in pursuance thereof, shall be immediately reported to the Assessor of the district, and by him transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. No distiller, after having given such notice, shall, after the time stated therein, carry on the business of a distiller on said premises until he shall have given another notice in writing to said Assessor, stating the time when he will resume work; and at the time so stated for resuming work the Assistant Assessor shall attend at the distillery to remove said locks and other fastenings, and thereupon, and not before, work may be resumed in said distillery, which fact shall be immediately reported to the Assessor of the district, and by him transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Any distiller, after the time fixed in said notice declaring his intention to suspend work, who shall carry on the business of a distiller on said premises, or shall have mash, wort, or beer in his distillery, or on any premises connected therewith, or who shall have in his possession or under his control any mash, wort, or beer, with intent to distil the same on said premises, shall incur the forfeitures, and be subject to the same punishment as provided for persons who carry on the business of a distiller without having paid the special tax.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits shall be drawn from the receiving cisterns into casks, each of not less capacity than twenty gallons, wine measure, and shall thereupon be gauged, proved and marked by an internal revenue gauger, by cutting on the cask containing such spirits, in a manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the quantity in wine gallons, and in proof gallons, of the contents of such cask, and shall be immediately removed into the distillery warehouse, and the gauger, in presence of the storekeeper of the warehouse, place upon the head of the cask an engraved stamp, which shall be signed by the collector of the district and the storekeeper and gauger, and shall have written thereon the number of proof gallons contained therein, the name of the distiller, the date of the receipt in the warehouse, and the serial number of each cask in progressive order, as the same shall be received from the distillery. Such serial number for every distillery shall begin with number one (No. 1) with the first cask deposited therein after this act takes effect, and no two or more casks warehoused at the same distillery shall be marked with the same number. The said stamp shall be as follows:

Distillery Warehouse Stamp No. —.

Issued by —— ——, Collector, —— District, State of ——. Distillery warehouse of ——, 18—. Cask No. ——, contents —— gallons, proof spirit.

—— ——,
United States Storekeeper.

Attest:

—— ——,
United States Gauger.

And the distiller or owner of all spirits so removed to the distillery warehouse shall on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of each month, or within five days thereafter, enter the same for deposit in such warehouse, under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe; and said entry shall be in triplicate, and shall contain the name of the person making the entry, the designation of the warehouse in which the deposit is made, and the date thereof, and shall be in form as follows:

Entry for Deposit in Distillery Warehouse.

Entry of distilled spirits deposited by —— ——, in distillery warehouse ——, in the —— district, State of ——, on the —— day of ——, anno Domini ——.

And the entry shall specify the kind of spirits, the whole number of casks, the marks and serial number thereon, the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons, and the amount of the tax on the spirits contained in them; all of which shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the distiller or owner of the same attached to the entry; and the said distiller or owner shall give his bond in duplicate, with one or more sureties satisfactory to the Collector of the district, conditioned that the principal named in said bond will pay the tax on the spirits, as specified in the entry, or cause the same to be paid, before removal from said distillery warehouse, and within one year from the date of said bond, and the penal sum of such bond shall not be less than double the amount of the tax on such distilled spirits. One of said entries shall be retained in the office of the Collector of the district, one sent to the storekeeper in charge of the warehouse, to be retained and filed in the warehouse, and one sent with the duplicate of the bond to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be filed in his office.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That any distilled spirits may, on the payment of the tax thereon, be withdrawn from warehouse on application to the Collector of the district in charge of such warehouse, on making a withdrawal entry, in duplicate, and in form as follows:

Entry for Withdrawal of Distilled Spirits from Warehouses. — Tax Paid.

Entry of distilled spirits to be withdrawn, on payment of the tax, from —— warehouse by —— ——, deposited on the — day of ——, anno Domini ——, by —— ——, in said warehouse.

And the entry shall specify the whole number of casks with the marks and serial numbers thereon, the number of guage or wine gallons, and of proof gallons, and the amount of the tax on the distilled spirits contained in them; all of which shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person making such entry; and on payment of the tax the Collector shall issue his order to the storekeeper in charge of the warehouse for the delivery. One of said entries shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and the other transmitted by him to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an order is received from the Collector for the removal from any distillery warehouse of any cask of distilled spirits, on which tax has been paid, it shall be the duty of the gauger by whom the same is gauged and inspected, in presence of the storekeeper, before such cask has left the warehouse, to place upon the head thereof, in such manner as to cover no portion of any brand or mark prescribed by law already placed thereon, a stamp, on which shall be engraved the number of proof gallons contained in said cask on which the tax has been paid, and which shall be signed by the Collector of the district, storekeeper and gauger, and which shall state the serial number of the cask, the name of the person by whom the tax was paid, and the person to whom and the place where it is to be delivered; which stamp shall be as follows:

Tax-paid Stamp No. —.

Received —— 18—, from ——, tax on —— gallons proof spirits, cask No. —, —— warehouse at ——, for delivery to —— at ——.

—— ——,
Collector —— District, State of ——.

Attest:

—— ——, United States Storekeeper.
—— ——, United States Gauger.

And at the time of affixing the tax-paid stamp or stamps, the gauger shall, in the presence of the storekeeper, cut or burn upon each cask the name of the distiller, the district, the date of the payment of the tax, the number of proof gallons, and the number of the stamp, which cutting or burning shall be erased, when the cask is emptied, by cutting or burning a canceling line across such marks or brands. Whenever any cask or package of rectified spirits shall be filed for shipment, sale or delivery, on the premises of any rectifier, who shall have paid the special tax required by law, it shall be the duty of a United States gauger to gauge and inspect the same, and place thereon an engraved stamp, which shall be signed by the collector of the district and the said gauger, and state the date when affixed, and the number of proof gallons, which stamp shall be as follows:

Stamp for Rectified Spirits, No. —.

Issued by —— ——, Collector —— District, State of ——.

—— ——, Rectifier of Spirits in the —— district, State of ——, ——, 18—. —— proof gallons.

—— ——, U. S. Gauger.

Whenever any cask or package of distilled spirits shall be filed for shipment, sale, or delivery on the premises of any wholesale liquor dealer or compounder, it shall be the duty of a United States gauger to gauge and inspect the same, and place thereon an engraved stamp, signed by the Collector of the district and the said gauger, stating the name of the compounder or dealer and the date when affixed, and the number of proof gallons, which stamp shall be as follows:

Wholesale Liquor Dealer's Stamp No. —.

Issued by —— ——, Collector —— District, State of ——.

—— ——, wholesale liquor dealer of ——, —— District, State of ——, ——, 18—. —— proof gallons.

—— ——, U. S. Gauger,
—— District, State of ——.

All blanks in any of the above forms shall be duly filled in accordance with the facts in each case. And the stamps above designated shall be affixed so as to fasten the same securely to the cask or package, and duly canceled, and shall then be immediately covered with a coating of transparent varnish or other substance, so as to protect them from removal or damage by exposure; and such affixing, cancellation and covering shall be done in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall by regulation prescribe; but such stamps shall in every case be affixed to a smooth surface of the cask or other package, which surface shall not have been previously painted or covered with any substance.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That all stamps required for distilled spirits shall be engraved in their several kinds in book form, and shall be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to any Collector, upon his requisition, in such numbers as may be necessary in the several districts. Each stamp shall have an engraved stub attached thereto, with a number thereon corresponding with an engraved number on the stamp, and the stub shall not be removed from the book. And there shall be entered on the corresponding stub such memoranda of the contents of every stamp as shall be necessary to preserve a perfect record of the use of such stamp when detached.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That every stamp for the payment of tax on distilled spirits shall have engraved thereon words and figures representing a decimal number of gallons, and a similar number of gallons shall be engraved on the stub corresponding to such stamp, and between the stamp and the stub-and connecting them shall be engraved nine coupons, which, beginning next to the stamp, shall indicate in succession the several numbers of gallons between the number named in the stamp and the decimal number next above. And whenever any Collector shall receive the tax on the distilled spirits contained in any cask or package, he shall detach from the book a stamp representing the denominate quantity nearest to the quantity of proof spirits in such cask, as shown by the gauger's return, with such number of the coupons attached thereto as shall be necessary to make up the whole number of proof gallons in said cask, and any quantity in addition to the number of full gallons less than one gallon shall be regarded as a full gallon; and all unused coupons shall remain attached to the marginal stub; and no coupon shall have any value or significance whatever when detached from the stamp and stub. And the tax-paid stamps with the coupons may denote such number of gallons, not less than twenty, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may deem advisable.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the books of tax-paid stamps issued to any Collector shall be charged to his account at the full value of the tax on the number of gallons represented on the stamps and coupons contained in said books; and every Collector shall make a monthly return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of all tax-paid stamps issued by him to be affixed to any cask or package containing distilled spirits, on which the tax has been paid, and account for the amount of the tax collected; and when the said Collector shall return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any book of marginal stubs, which it shall be his duty to do as soon as all the stamps contained in the book, when issued to him from the office of Internal Revenue, have been used, and shall have accounted for the tax on the number of gallons represented on the stamps and coupons that were contained in said book, there shall be allowed a commission of half of one per centum on the amount of the tax on spirits distilled after the passage of this act in addition to any other commission by law allowed, which shall be equally divided between the Collector receiving the tax and the Assessor of the district in which the distilled spirits were produced. All stamps relating to distilled spirits other than the tax-paid stamps shall be charged to Collectors as representing the value of twenty-five cents for each stamp; and the books containing such stamps may be intrusted by any Collector to the gauger of the district, who shall make a daily report to the Assessor and Collector of all such stamps used by him and for whom used, and from these reports the Assessor of the district shall assess the person for whom they were used, and the Collector shall thereupon collect the amount due for such stamps at the rate of twenty-five cents for each stamp issued during the month; and when all the stamps contained in any such book shall have been issued, the gauger of the district shall return the book to the Collector, with all the marginal stubs therein.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That any revenue officer who shall affix or cancel, or cause or permit to be affixed or canceled, any stamp relating to distilled spirits required or provided for in this act in any other manner or in any other place, or who shall issue the same to any other person than as provided by law, or regulation made in pursuance thereof, or who shall knowingly affix or permit to be affixed any such stamp to any cask or package of spirits of which the whole or any part has been distilled, rectified, compounded, removed, or sold, in violation of law, or which has in any manner escaped payment of tax due thereon, shall, for every such offence, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $3,000, and be imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That if any distiller shall desire to reduce the producing capacity of his distillery, he shall give notice of such intention in writing to said Assessor, stating the quantity of spirits which he desires thereafter to manufacture or produce every twenty-four hours, and thereupon said Assessor shall proceed, at the expense of the distiller, to reduce and limit the producing capacity of the distillery to the quantity stated in said notice, by placing upon a sufficient number of the fermenting tubs close-fitting covers, which shall be securely fastened by nails, seals and otherwise, and in such manner as to prevent the use of such tubs without removing said covers or breaking said seals, and shall adopt such other precautions as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to reduce the capacity of said distillery. And any person who shall break, injure or in any manner tamper with any lock, seal or other fastening applied to any furnace, still or fermenting tub, or other vessel, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or who shall open or attempt to open any door, tub or other vessel which shall have been locked or sealed, or otherwise closed or fastened as herein provided, or who shall use any furnace, still or fermenting tub, or other vessel which shall be so locked, sealed or fastened, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, and imprisonment for not less than one year, nor more than three years.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any officer shall require that the water contained in any worm tub in a distillery, at any time when the still shall not be at work, shall be drawn off, and the tub and worm cleansed, the water shall forthwith be drawn off and the tub and worm cleansed by the distiller or his workmen accordingly; and the water shall be kept and continued out of such worm tub for the space of two hours, or until the officer has finished his examination thereof; and for any refusal or neglect to comply with the requisition of the officer in this behalf, or the provision in this clause contained, the distiller shall forfeit the sum of $1,000, and it shall be lawful for the officer to draw off such water, or any portion of it, and to keep the same drawn of for so long a time as he shall think necessary.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any revenue officer, at all times, as well by night as by day, to enter into any distillery, or building, or place, used for the business of distilling, or in connection therewith, for storage or other purposes, and to examine, gauge, measure and take an account of every still or other vessel or utensil of any kind, and of all low wines, and of the quantity and gravity of all mash, wort or beer, and of all yeast or other compositions for exciting or producing fermentation in any mash or beer, and of all spirits and of all materials for making or distilling spirits, which shall be in any such distillery or premises, or in the possession of the distiller; and if any revenue officer, or any person called by him to his aid, shall be hindered, obstructed or prevented by any distiller, or by any workman or other person acting for such distiller, or in his employ, from entering into any such distillery, or building, or place as aforesaid; or if any such officer shall be by the distiller, or his workman, or any person in his employ, prevented or hindered from, or opposed, or obstructed, or molested in the performance of his duty under this act, in any respect, the distiller shall forfeit the sum of $1,000. If any officer, having demanded admittance into a distillery or premises of a distillery, and having declared his name and office, shall not be admitted into any such distillery or premises by the distiller or other person having charge of the same, it shall be lawful for such officer, at all times, as well by night as by day, to break open by force any of the doors or windows, or to break through any of the walls of such distillery or premises necessary to be broken open or through, to enable him to enter the said distillery or premises; and the distiller shall forfeit the sum of $1,000.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That, on the demand of any revenue officer, every distiller, rectifier, or compounder of spirits shall furnish strong, safe and convenient ladders of sufficient length to enable the officer to examine and gauge any vessel or utensil in such distillery or premises; and shall, at all times when required, supply all assistance, lights, ladders, tools, staging, or other things necessary for inspecting the premises, stock, tools and apparatus belonging to such person, and shall open all doors, and open for examination all boxes, packages, and all casks, barrels, and other vessels not under the control of a revenue officer in charge, under a penalty of $500 for every refusal or neglect to do so.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any revenue officer, and any person acting in his aid, to break up the ground on any part of the distillery or premises of a distiller, rectifier, or compounder of liquors, or any ground adjoining or near to such distillery or premises, or any wall or partition thereof, or belonging thereto, or other place, to search for any pipe, cock, private conveyance, or utensil; and upon finding any such pipe or conveyance leading therefrom or thereto, he may break up any ground, house, wall, or other place through or into which such pipe or other conveyance shall lead, and break or cut away such pipe or other conveyance, and turn any cock, or examine whether such pipe or other conveyance may convey or conceal any mash, wort or beer, or other liquor which may be used for distillation of low wines or spirits from the sight or view of the officer, so as to prevent or hinder him from taking a true account thereof.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That no malt, corn, grain, or other material shall be mashed, nor any wash, wort, or beer brewed or made, nor any still used by a distiller at any time between the hour of eleven in the afternoon of any Saturday and the hour of one in the forenoon of the next succeeding Monday; and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of $1,000.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits found elsewhere than in a distillery or distillery warehouse, not having been removed therefrom according to law, shall be forfeited to the United States. And in case of the seizure of any distilled spirits found elsewhere than in a distillery, distillery warehouse, or other warehouse for distilled spirits authorized by law, or in the store or place of business of a rectifier, or of a wholesale liquor dealer, or of a compounder of liquors, or in transit from any one of said places; and in case of the seizure of any distilled spirits found in any one of the places aforesaid, or in transit therefrom, which shall not have been received into or sent out therefrom in conformity to law, or in regard to which any of the entries required by law to be made in the books of the owner of such spirits or of the storekeeper, wholesale dealer, rectifier, or compounder, have not been made at the time or in the manner required, or in respect to which the owner or person having possession, control, or charge of said spirits shall have omitted to do any act required to be done, or shall have done or committed any act prohibited in regard to said spirits, the burden of proof shall be upon the claimant of said spirits to show that no fraud has been committed, and that all the requirements of the law in relation to the payment of the tax have been complied with. And every person who shall remove, or shall aid or abet in the removal of any distilled spirits on which the tax has not been paid, to a place other than the distillery warehouse as provided by law, or who shall conceal or aid in the concealment of any spirits so removed, or who shall remove or shall aid or abet in the removal of any distilled spirits from any distillery warehouse, or other warehouse for distilled spirits authorized by law, in any manner other than as is provided by law, or who shall conceal, or aid in the concealment of any spirits so removed, shall be liable to a penalty of double the tax imposed on such distilled spirits so removed or concealed, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $200 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than three years.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall remove any distilled spirits at any other time than after sunrising and before sunsetting, in any cask or package containing more than ten gallons from any premises or building in which the same may have been distilled, redistilled, rectified, compounded, manufactured, or stored, and every person who shall violate this provision shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each cask, barrel, or package of spirits so removed; and said spirits, together with any vessel containing the same, and any horse, cart, boat, or other conveyance used in the removal thereof, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall add or cause to be added any ingredient or substance to any distilled spirits, before the tax imposed by law shall have been paid thereon, for the purpose of creating a fictitious proof, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 for each cask or package so adulterated, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than two years, and every such cask or package, with its contents, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall evade or attempt to evade the payment of the tax on any distilled spirits, in any manner whatever, shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the tax so evaded or attempted to be evaded; and any person who shall change or alter any stamp, mark or brand on any cask or package containing distilled spirits, or who shall put into any cask or package spirits of greater strength than is indicated by the inspection mark thereon, or who shall fraudulently use any cask or package having any inspection mark or stamp thereon for the purpose of selling other spirits, or spirits of quantity or quality different from the spirits previously inspected therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $200 for every cask or package on which the stamp or mark is so changed or altered, or which is so fraudulently used, and, on conviction, shall be fined for each such offence not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly use any false weights or measures in ascertaining, weighing or measuring the quantities of grain, meal or vegetable materials, molasses, beer or other substances to be used for distillation, or who shall destroy, break, injure or tamper with any lock or seal which may be placed on any cistern room or building by the duly authorized officer of the revenue, or shall open said lock or seal, or the door to such cistern room or building, or shall in any manner gain access to the contents therein in the absence of the proper officer, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than one year nor more than three years; and any person who shall use any molasses, beer or other substance, whether fermented on the premises or elsewhere, for the purpose of producing spirits, before an account for the same shall have been registered in the proper record book provided for that purpose, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $1,000 for each and every offence so committed.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any internal revenue officer to detain any cask or package containing, or supposed to contain, distilled spirits, when such officer has reason to believe the tax imposed by law upon the same has not been paid, or that the same is being removed in violation of law; and every such cask or package may be held by such officer at a safe place until it shall be determined whether the property detained is liable by law to be proceeded against for forfeiture; but such summary detention shall not continue in any case longer than forty-eight hours, without process of law or intervention of the officer to whom such detention is to be reported.

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That no distillery nor distilling seized for any violation of law shall be released to the claimant or any intervening party before judgment, except in case of a distillery for which the special tax has been paid, and which has a registered producing capacity of one hundred and fifty proof gallons, or more, per day, on showing by sufficient affidavits that there are hogs or other live stock, not less than fifty head in number, depending for their feed on the products of said distillery which would suffer injury if the business of said distillery is stopped; such distillery in that case may be released to the claimant, or any other intervening party, at the discretion of the Court, on a bond to be given and approved in open court with two or more sureties for the full appraised value of all the property seized, which value shall be ascertained by three competent appraisers to be designated and appointed by the Court. In case of the seizure of and judgment of forfeiture against any distillery used or fit for use for the production of distilled spirits having a registered producing capacity of less than one hundred and fifty gallons per day, or of any distillery for the non-payment of the special tax, the still, stills, doubler, worm, worm tub and all mash tubs and fermenting tubs shall be so destroyed as to prevent the use of the same or any part thereof for the purpose of distilling; and the materials shall be sold as in the case of other forfeited property.

SEC. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every person who empties or draws off, or causes to be emptied or drawn off, any distilled spirits from a cask or package bearing any mark, brand or stamp required by law, at the time of emptying such cask or package, to efface and obliterate said mark, stamp or brand. Any such cask or package from which said mark, brand and stamp is not so effaced and obliterated, as herein required, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized by any officer of internal revenue wherever found. Any railroad company or other transportation company, or person, who shall receive or transport, or have in possession with intent, to transport, or with intent to cause or procure to be transported, any such empty cask or package, or any part thereof, having thereon any brand, mark or stamp, required by law to be placed on any cask or package containing distilled spirits, shall forfeit $300 for each such cask or package, or any part thereof, so received or transported, or had in possession with intent aforesaid; and any boat, railroad car, cart, dray, wagon or other vehicle, and all horses or other animals used in carrying or transporting the same shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person who shall fail or neglect to efface and obliterate said mark, stamp or brand at the time of emptying such cask or package, or who shall receive any such cask or package, or any part thereof, with the intent aforesaid, or who shall transport the same, or knowingly aid or assist therein, or who shall remove any stamp provided by this act from any cask or package containing or which had contained distilled spirits without defacing and destroying the same at the time of such removal, or who shall aid or assist therein, or who shall have in his possession any such stamp so removed, as aforesaid, or have in his possession any canceled stamp or any stamp which has been used, or which purports to have been used upon any cask or package of distilled spirits, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $10,000, and imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five years.

SEC. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall carry on the business of a distiller, rectifier, compounder of liquors, wholesale liquor dealer, retail liquor dealer, or manufacturer of stills, without having paid the special tax, as required by law, or who shall carry on the business of a distiller without having given bond as required by law, or who shall engage in or carry on the business of a distiller, with intent to defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof, shall, for every such offence, be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. And all distilled spirits or wines, and all stills or other apparatus fit, or intended to be used, for the distillation or rectification of spirits, or for the compounding of liquors, owned by such person, wherever found, and all distilled spirits or wines and personal property found in the distillery or rectifying establishment, or in the store or other place of business of the compounder, or in any building, room, yard or inclosure connected therewith, and used with or constituting a part of the premises; and all the right, title and interest of such person in the lot or tract of land on which such distillery is situated, and all right, title and interest therein of every person who knowingly has suffered or permitted the business of a distiller to be there carried on, or has connived at the same, and all personal property owned by or in possession of any person who has permitted or suffered any building, yard or inclosure, or any part thereof, to be used for purposes of ingress or egress to or from such distillery, which shall be found in any such building, yard or inclosure, and all the right, title and interest of every person in any premises used for ingress or egress to or from such distillery, who has knowingly suffered or permitted such premises to be used for such ingress or egress, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That every rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer and compounder of liquors, shall provide himself with a book to be prepared and kept in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shall, on the same day on which he receives any spirits, and before he shall draw off any part thereof, or add water or anything thereto, or in any respect alter the same, enter in such book, and in the proper columns respectively prepared for the purpose, the date when, the name of the person or firm from whom, and the place whence the spirits were received, by whom distilled, rectified or compounded, and when and by whom inspected, and, if in the original package, the serial number of each package, the number of wine gallons and proof gallons, the kind of spirit, and the number and kind of adhesive stamps thereon; and every such rectifier, compounder and wholesale dealer shall, at the time of sending out of his stock or possession any spirits, and before the same shall be removed from his premises, enter, in like manner, in the said book, the day when, and the name and place of business of the person or firm to whom such spirits are to be sent, the quantity and the kind or quality of such spirits, and also the number of gallons and fractions of a gallon at proof; and if in the original packages in which they were received, he shall enter the name of the distiller and the serial number of the package. And every such book shall be at all times kept in some public or open place on the premises of such rectifier, wholesale dealer or compounder of liquors, respectively, for inspection; and any revenue officer may make an examination of such book and take an abstract therefrom; and every such book, when it has been filled up as aforesaid, shall be preserved by such rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer or compounder of liquors, for a period not less than two years; and during such time it shall be produced by him to every revenue officer demanding the same; and if any rectifier, wholesale dealer or compounder of liquors shall refuse or neglect to provide such book or to make entries therein as aforesaid, or shall cancel, alter, obliterate or destroy any part of such book or any entry therein, or make any false entry therein, or hinder or obstruct any revenue officer from examining such book or making any entry therein, or taking any abstract therefrom; or if such book shall not be preserved or not produced by any rectifier or wholesale dealer, or compounder, as hereinbefore directed, he shall pay a penalty of $100, and, on conviction shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than three years.

SEC. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any rectifier of distilled spirits, compounder of liquors, liquor dealer, wholesale or retail liquor dealer to purchase or receive any distilled spirits in quantities greater than twenty gallons from any person other than an authorized rectifier of distilled spirits, compounder of liquors, distiller, or wholesale liquor dealer. Any person violating this section shall forfeit and pay $1,000: *Provided*, That this shall not be held to apply to judicial sales, nor to sales at public auction made by an auctioneer who has paid a special tax as such.

SEC. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits drawn from any cask or other package and placed in any other cask or package containing not less than ten gallons, and intended for sale, shall be again inspected and gauged, and the cask or package into which it is so transferred shall be marked or branded, and such marking or branding shall distinctly indicate the name of the gauger, the time and place of inspection, the proof of the spirits, the particular name of such spirits as known to the trade, together with the name and place of business of the dealer, rectifier, or compounder, as the case may be; and in all cases, except where such spirits have been rectified or compounded, the name also of the distiller, and the distillery where such spirits were produced, and the serial number of the original package; and the absence of such mark or brand shall be taken and held as sufficient cause and evidence for the forfeiture of such unmarked packages of spirits.

SEC. 48. *And be it further enacted*, That on all wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and on all liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine or by any other name, there shall be levied and paid a tax of $6 per per dozen bottles, each bottle containing more than one pint and not more than one quart; or $3 per dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one pint, and at the same rate for any quantity of merchandise, such however the same may be put up, or whatever be the package. And any person manufacturing, compounding, or putting up such wines, shall, without previous demand, make return, under oath or affirmation to the Assistant Assessor, on the 1st and 15th day of each and every month, or within five days thereafter, of the entire amount of such wines manufactured and sold, or put up and sold during the first fifteen days of the month, and the residue of the month, respectively, except when the wines so manufactured or put up are used exclusively by the family of the person manufacturing the same; and the tax herein imposed shall be payable at the time such return is made. And in case such manufacturer shall neglect or refuse to make such return within the time specified, the Assessor shall proceed to ascertain the amount of tax due as provided in other cases of a refusal or neglect to make returns, and shall assess the tax and add a penalty of fifty per centum to the amount; which said tax, and also said penalty, shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of tax on monthly and other lists. Any person who shall fraudulently evade or attempt to evade the payment of the tax herein imposed, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may appoint, not exceeding twenty-five officers, to be called Supervisors of Internal Revenue, each one of whom shall be assigned to a designated territorial district to be composed of one or more judicial districts and territories, and shall keep his office at some convenient place in his district, to be designated by the Commissioner, and shall receive, in addition to expenses necessarily incurred by him, and allowed and certified by the said Commissioner, as a compensation for his services, such salary as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding $3,000 per annum. It shall be the duty of every Supervisor of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Commissioner, to see that all laws and regulations relating to the collection of internal taxes are faithfully executed and complied with; to aid in the prevention, detection, and punishment of any frauds in relation thereto, and to examine into the efficiency and conduct of all officers of internal revenue within his district; and for such purposes he shall have power to examine all persons, books, papers, accounts, and premises, and to administer oaths and to summon any person to produce books and papers, or to appear and testify under oath before him, and to compel a compliance with such summons in the same manner as Assessors may do. It shall be the duty of every Supervisor of Internal Revenue, as aforesaid, to report in writing to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any neglect of duty, incompetency, delinquency, or malfeasance in office of any internal revenue officer within his district of which he may obtain knowledge, with a statement of all the facts in each case, and any evidence sustaining the same; and he shall have power to transfer any inspector, gauger, or storekeeper from one distillery or other place of duty to another, or from one collection district to another, within his district, and may, by notice in writing, suspend from duty any such inspector, gauger, or storekeeper, and in case of suspension shall immediately notify the Collector of the proper district and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and within three days thereafter make report of his action, and his reasons therefor, in writing, to said Commissioner, who shall thereupon take such further action as he may deem proper.

SEC. 50. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have power, whenever in his judgment the necessities of the service may require, to employ competent detectives, not exceeding twenty-five in number at any one time, to be paid under the provisions of the seventh section of the act to "amend existing laws relative to Internal Revenue, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, and he may at his discretion assign any such detective to duty under the direction of any Supervisor of Internal Revenue, or to such other special duty as he may deem necessary; and that from and after the passage of this act no general or special agent or inspector, by whatever name or designation he may be known, of the Treasury Department in connection with the Internal Revenue, except inspectors of tobacco, snuff and cigars, and except as provided for in this act, shall be appointed, commissioned, employed, or continued in office, and the term of office or employment of all such general or special agents or inspectors now authorized as aforesaid under employment at the time of the passage of this act shall expire ten days after this act shall take effect.

SEC. 51. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act no Assessor or Collector shall be detailed or authorized to discharge any duty imposed by law on any other Collector or Assessor; but a Supervisor of Internal Revenue may within his territorial district suspend any Collector or Assessor for fraud, gross neglect of duty, or abuse of power, and shall immediately report his action to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with his reasons therefor in writing, who shall thereupon take such action as he may deem proper.

SEC. 52. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury such number of Internal Revenue storekeepers as may be necessary, the compensation of each of whom shall be determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, not exceeding $5 per day, to be paid by the United States, one or more of whom shall be assigned by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to every bonded or distillery warehouse established by law; and no such storekeeper shall be engaged in any other business while in the service of the United States without the written permission of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Every storekeeper shall take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of his office, and shall give a bond, to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such form and for such amount as the Commissioner may prescribe. Every storekeeper shall have charge of the warehouse to which he may be assigned, under the direction of the Collector controlling the same, which warehouse shall be in the joint custody of such storekeeper and the proprietor thereof, and kept securely locked, and shall at no time be unlocked and opened, or remain open, unless in the presence of such storekeeper or other person who may be designated to act for him as hereinafter provided; and no articles shall be received in or delivered from such warehouse except on an order or permit addressed to the storekeeper and signed by the Collector having control of the warehouse. Every storekeeper shall keep a warehouse book, which shall at all times be open to the examination of any revenue officer, in which he shall enter an account of all articles deposited in the warehouse to which he is assigned, indicating in each case the date of the deposit, by whom manufactured or produced, the number and description of the packages and contents, the quantities therein, the marks and serial numbers thereon, and by whom gauged, inspected, or weighed, and, if distilled spirits, the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons; and before delivering any article from the warehouse he shall enter in said book the date of the permit or order of the Collector for the delivery of such article, the number and description of the packages, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the date of delivery, to whom delivered and for what purpose, which purpose shall be specified in the permit or order for delivery; and in case of delivery of any distilled spirits the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons shall also be stated; and such further particulars shall be entered in the warehouse books as may be prescribed or found necessary for the identification of the packages, to insure the correct delivery thereof and proper accountability therefor. A daily return shall be furnished by every storekeeper to the Collector of the district of all articles received in and delivered from the warehouse during the day preceding that on which the return is made, a copy of which shall be mailed by him at the same time to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and each storekeeper shall, on the first Monday of every month, make a report in triplicate of the number of packages of all articles, with the several descriptions thereof respectively, as above provided, which remained in the warehouse at the date of his last report and of all articles received therein and delivered therefrom during the preceding month, and of all articles remaining therein at the end of said month; one of which reports shall be by him delivered to the Assessor of the district, to be recorded and filed in his office; one delivered to the Collector having control of the warehouse, to be recorded and filed in his office; and one transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be recorded and filed in his office. Any internal revenue storekeeper may be transferred by the Supervisor of the district or Commissioner of Internal Revenue from one warehouse to any other. In case of the absence of any internal revenue storekeeper by sickness or from any other cause, the Collector having control of the warehouse may designate a person to have temporary charge of such warehouse, who shall, during such absence, perform the duties and receive the pay of the storekeeper for the time he may be so employed; and for any violation of the law he shall be subject to the same punishment as storekeepers. Any storekeeper or other person in the employment of the United States having charge of a bonded warehouse, who shall remove or allow to be removed any cask or other package therefrom without an order or permit of the Collector, or which has not been marked or stamped in the manner required by law, or shall remove or allow to be removed any part of the contents of any cask or package deposited therein, shall be immediately dismissed from office or employment, and, on conviction, be fined not less than $500, nor more than $2,000, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than two years.

SEC. 53. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in every collection district where the same may be necessary, one or more internal revenue gaugers, who shall each take an oath faithfully to perform his duties, and shall give his bond, with one or more sureties, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the faithful discharge of the duties assigned to him by law or regulations; and the penal sum of said bond shall not be less than $5,000, and said bond shall be renewed or strengthened as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require. The duties of every such gauger shall be performed under the supervision and direction of the Collector of the District to which he may be assigned, or of the Collector in charge of exports at any port of entry to which he may be assigned. Fees for gauging and inspecting shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be paid to the Collector by the owner or producer of the articles to be gauged and inspected; and said Collector shall retain all amounts so received as such fees until the last day of each month, when the aggregate amount of fees so paid that month shall, under regulation to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, be paid to the gauger or gaugers performing the duty. In no case, however, shall the aggregate monthly fees of any gauger exceed the rate of $3,000 per annum. All necessary labor and expense attending the gauging of any article shall be borne by the owner or producer of such articles. Every gauger shall, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, make a daily return, in duplicate; one to be delivered to the Assessor and the other to the Collector of his district, giving a true account, in detail, of all articles gauged and proved or inspected by him, and for whom, and the number and kind of stamps used by him. Any gauger who shall make any false or fraudulent inspection, gauging or proof, shall pay a penalty of $1,000, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than three months nor more than three years.

SEC. 54. *And be it further enacted*, That a drawback shall be allowed upon alcohol and rum exported to foreign countries on which taxes have been paid under the provisions of this act when exported as herein provided for. The drawback allowed shall include the taxes levied and paid upon the alcohol or rum exported, not, however, exceeding 60 cents per gallon proof spirits, which shall be due and payable only after the proper entries and bonds have been executed and filed, and all other conditions complied with as hereinafter required, and thirty days after the vessel had actually cleared and sailed on her voyage with such spirits on board. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such rules and regulations in relation thereto as may be necessary to secure the Treasury of the United States against frauds. And if any person shall fraudulently claim or seek to obtain an allowance of drawback on any alcohol or rum, or shall fraudulently claim any greater allowance or drawback than the tax actually paid thereon, such person shall forfeit and pay to the Government of the United States triple the amount wrongfully and fraudulently sought to be obtained, and on conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than one year, nor more than ten years. And any owner, agent, or master of any vessel who shall knowingly aid or abet in the fraudulent collection or fraudulent attempt to collect any drawback upon rum or alcohol, or shall knowingly aid or permit any fraudulent change in the spirits so shipped, shall, on conviction, be fined $5,000 and imprisoned not less than a year, and the ship or vessel on board of which such shipment was made, or pretended to be made, shall be forfeited to the United States, whether a conviction of the master or owner be had, or otherwise, and proceedings may be had in admiralty by libel for such forfeiture.

SEC. 55. *And be it further enacted*, That alcohol and rum may be exported with the privilege of drawback, in quantities not less than 2,000 gallons, and in packages containing not less than 30 gallons each, on application of the owner thereof to the Collector of Customs at any port of entry, and under such rules and regulations, and after making such entries, and executing such bonds, and giving such other additional security, as may be prescribed by law and by the Secretary of the Treasury. The entry for such exportation shall be in triplicate, and shall contain the name of the person applying to export, the name of the distiller, and of the district in which the spirits were distilled, and the name of the vessel by which, and the name of the port to which, they are to be exported; and the form of the entry shall be as follows:

Export Entry of Distilled Spirits Entitled to Drawback.

Entry of spirits distilled by ——, in —— district, State of ——, to be exported by ——, in the ——, whereof —— is master, bound to ——.

And the entry shall specify the whole number of casks or packages, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the quality or kind of spirits as known in commerce, the number of gauge or wine gallons and of proof gallons, and amount of the tax on such spirits shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the owner of the spirits, and that the tax has been paid thereon, and that they are truly intended to be exported to the port of ——, and not to be relanded within the limits of the United States; and said owner shall give his bond executed in duplicate, with one or more sureties satisfactory to said Collector, conditioned that the principal named in said bond will export the spirits as specified in said entry to the port of ——, and that the same shall not be landed within the jurisdiction of the United States. The penal sum named in said bond shall be equal to not less than double the amount of the drawback on such spirits. For the discharge of any such export bond the same time shall be allowed, and the same certificates of landing and other such evidence shall be required as is or may be provided and required for imported merchandise exported from the United States, that the said spirits have been landed at the port named, or at any other port, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. One bill of lading, duly signed by the master of the vessel, shall be deposited with said Collector, to be filed at his office with the entry, retained by him; one of said entries shall be, when the shipment is completed, transmitted, with the duplicate of the bond, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be recorded and filed in his office. The lading on board said vessel shall be only after the receipt of an order or permit signed by the Collector of Customs in charge of exports and directed to a Customs gauger, and after each cask or package shall have been distinctly marked or branded, by said gauger, as follows: "For export from U. S. A." The casks or packages shall be inspected and gauged alongside of or on the vessel by the gauger, designated by said Collector, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and on application of the said Collector, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of the Port to designate and direct one of the Custom House Inspectors to superintend such shipment. The gauger, as aforesaid, shall make a full return of such inspecting and gauging, certifying thereon that the shipment has been made, in his presence, on board the vessel named in the entry for export, which return shall be indorsed by said Custom House Inspector, certifying that the casks or packages have been shipped under his supervision on board said vessel; and the said Inspector shall make a similar certificate to the Surveyor of the Port, indorsed on, or to be attached to, the entry in possession of the Custom House: provided, however, that no claim for drawback shall be allowed on either of the said articles which shall have been exported as aforesaid prior to the time at which this act shall take effect.

SEC. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse shall within nine months after the passage of this act be withdrawn from such warehouse, and the tax paid on the same; and the casks or packages containing said spirits shall be marked and stamped and be subject in all respects to the same requirements as if manufactured after the passage of this act. And any distilled spirits remaining in any bonded warehouse for a period of more than nine months after the passage of this act shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. And whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any distillery or other warehouse shall become unsafe or unfit for use, or the merchandise therein shall for any reason become liable to loss or great wastage, the Commissioner may discontinue such warehouse, and require that the merchandise therein shall be transferred to such other warehouse as may be designated by him within such time as he shall prescribe. Such transfer shall be made under the supervision of the Collector, or such other officer as may be designated by the Commissioner; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the owner of the merchandise; and if the owner of such merchandise shall fail to make such transfer within the time prescribed, or to pay the just and proper expense of such transfer, as ascertained and determined by the Commissioner, such merchandise may be seized and sold by the Collector, in the same manner as goods are sold upon distraint for taxes, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the taxes due thereon and the costs and expenses of such sale and removal, and the balance paid over to the owner of such merchandise.

SEC. 57. *And be it further enacted*, That any person owning, or having in his possession, any distilled spirits intended for sale, exceeding in quantity fifty gallons, and not in a bonded warehouse at the time when this act takes effect, shall immediately make a return, under oath, to the collector of the district wherein such spirits may be held, stating the number and kind of packages, together with the marks and brands thereon, and the place where the same are stored, together with the quantity of spirits, as nearly as the owner can determine the same. Upon the receipt of such return the Collector, being first satisfied that the tax on said spirits has been paid, shall immediately cause the same to be gauged and proved by an internal revenue gauger, who shall mark, by cutting, the contents and proof on each cask or package containing five wine gallons or more, and shall affix and cancel an engraved stamp thereon, which stamp shall be as follows:

Stamp for Stock on Hand. No. —.

Issued by —— ——.
—— ——, Collector
of —— district, State of ——.

Distilled spirits. Tax paid prior to (here engrave the date when this act takes effect.) —— proof gallons. Gauged, ——, 18—. —— ——, Gauger.

All distilled spirits owned or held by any person, as aforesaid, shall be included in the same return, and the gauging shall be continuous until all the spirits owned or held by such person are gauged and stamped as aforesaid, and a report thereof in duplicate shall immediately be made by the gauger to the Collector and Assessor of the district showing the number of packages, contents and proof of each package gauged and stamped, and one of said reports shall be transmitted by the Collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. No such spirits shall be gauged or stamped in any cistern or other stationary vessel. Any person owning or having in possession such spirits, and refusing or neglecting to make such return, shall forfeit the same; and all distilled spirits found, after thirty days from the time this act takes effect, in any cask or package containing more than five gallons, without having thereon each mark and stamp required therefor by this act, shall be forfeited to the United States. Any person who shall gauge, mark or stamp any cask or package of distilled spirits under the provisions of this section, or who shall cause or procure the same to be done, knowing that the same were manufactured or removed from warehouse subsequent to the taking effect of this act, or that the taxes thereon have not been paid, shall, on conviction, be fined not less that $500 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. All stamps required by this section shall be prepared, issued and affixed upon casks and packages and canceled in the same manner as provided for other stamps for distilled spirits in this act, and shall be charged at the rate of 25 cents for each stamp.

SEC. 58. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits forfeited to the United States, sold by order of Court or under process of distraint, shall be sold subject to tax; and the purchaser shall immediately, and before he takes possession of said spirits, pay the tax thereon. And any distilled spirits condemned before the passage of this act, and in the possession of the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. And if any tax-paid stamps are affixed to any cask or package so condemned, such stamps shall be obliterated and destroyed by the Collector or Marshal after forfeiture and before such sale.

SEC. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That the following special taxes shall be and are hereby imposed, that is to say:

Distillers producing one hundred barrels or less of distilled spirits, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, within the year, shall each pay $400, and if producing more than one hundred barrels shall pay in addition $4 for each such barrel produced in excess of one hundred barrels. And monthly returns of the number of barrels of spirits, as before described, distilled by him, shall be made by each distiller in the same manner as monthly returns of sales are made. Every person who produces distilled spirits, or who brews or makes mash, wort or wash fit for distillation or for the production of spirits, or who by any process of vaporization separates alcoholic spirit from any fermented substance, or who, making or keeping mash, wort or wash, has also in his possession or use a still, shall be regarded as a distiller: *Provided*, That a like tax of $4 on each barrel, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, shall be assessed and collected from the owner of any distilled spirits which may be in any bonded warehouse at the date of the taking effect of this act, to be paid whenever the same shall be withdrawn from such warehouse, under the provisions of the sixty-second section of this act: *Provided*, that no tax shall be imposed for any still, stills, or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol for pharmaceutical and chemical or scientific purposes which has been used in those processes.

Rectifiers of distilled spirits, rectifying, purifying, or refining two hundred barrels or less of distilled spirits, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, within the year, shall each pay $200, and shall pay fifty cents for each such barrel produced in excess of two hundred barrels. And monthly returns of the quantity and proof of all the spirits purchased and of the number of barrels of spirits, as before described, rectified, purified or refined by him, shall be made by each rectifier in the same manner as monthly returns of sales are made. Every person who rectifies, purifies or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process, and every wholesale or retail liquor dealer or compounder of liquors who has in his possession any still or leach-tub, or who shall keep any other apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits, shall be regarded as a rectifier.

Compounders of liquors shall each pay $25. Every person who, without rectifying, purifying, or refining distilled spirits, shall, by mixing such spirits, wine, or other liquor with any materials, manufacture any spurious, imitation, or compound liquors, for sale under the name of whisky, brandy, gin, rum, wine, spirits, cordials, or wine bitters, or any other name, shall be regarded as a compounder of liquors.

Retail dealers in liquors shall pay $25. Every person who shall sell, or offer for sale, foreign or domestic spirits, wines, ale, beer, or other malt liquors, and whose annual sales, including all sales of other merchandise, do not exceed $25,000, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors.

Wholesale liquor dealers, whose annual sales do not exceed $25,000, shall pay $100, and if exceeding $25,000, shall each pay in addition $10 for every $1,000 of sales of such sales of spirits, wines or liquors in excess of $25,000, and on other sales shall pay as wholesale dealers; and such excess shall be assessed and paid in the same manner as required of wholesale dealers. Every person who sells or offers for sale distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors, whose annual sales shall exceed $25,000, shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer. But no distiller or brewer, who has paid his special tax as such, and who sells only distilled spirits or malt liquors of his own production, at the place of manufacture, in the original casks or packages in which they are placed for the purpose of affixing the tax stamps, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer. But the payment of any special tax imposed by this act shall not be held or construed to exempt any person carrying on any trade, business or profession from any penalty or punishment therefor provided by the laws of any State; nor to authorize the commencement or continuance of any such trade, business or profession, contrary to the laws of any State, or in places prohibited by municipal law; nor shall the payment of any such tax be held or construed to prohibit or prevent any State from placing a duty or tax on the same trade, business or profession for State or other purposes.

Manufacturers of stills shall each pay $50, and $20 for each still or worm for distilling made by him. Any person who manufactures any still or worm to be used in distilling shall be deemed a manufacturer of stills.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, whose annual sales do not exceed $10,000, shall pay $25; and if their annual sales exceed $10,000, shall pay in addition $2 for every $1,000 in excess of $10,000. Every person shall be regarded as a dealer in leaf tobacco whose business it is for himself or on commission, to sell or offer for sale leaf tobacco. And payment of a special tax as wholesale dealer, tobacconist, manufacturer of cigars, or manufacturer of tobacco, shall not exempt any person dealing in leaf tobacco from the payment of the special tax therefor hereby required. But no farmer or planter shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in leaf tobacco for selling tobacco of his own production, or tobacco received by him as rent from tenants who have produced the same on his land.

Dealers in tobacco, whose annual sales exceed $100 and do not exceed $1,000, shall each pay $5, and when their annual sales exceed $1,000 shall pay in addition $2 for each $1,000 in excess of $1,000. Every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco. And any retail dealer, liquor dealer or keeper of a hotel, inn, tavern or eating house, who sells tobacco, snuff or cigars, shall pay, in addition to his special tax, the special tax as a dealer in tobacco.

Manufacturers of tobacco shall each pay $10, and in addition thereto, where the amount of the penal sum of the bond of such manufacturer, required by this act to be given, shall exceed the sum of $5,000, $2 for each $1,000 in excess of $5,000 of such penal sum. Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself, or who shall employ others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture shall be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing or rubbing of any leaf or raw tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, clippings, stems or deposits of tobacco, resulting from any process of handling tobacco, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco. But no manufacturer of tobacco shall be required to pay the special tax as a dealer in tobacco for selling the products of his own manufacture.

Manufacturers of cigars, whose annual sales shall not exceed $5,000 shall each pay $10, and when their annual sales exceed $5,000 shall pay in addition $2 for each $1,000 in excess of $5,000. Every person whose business it is to make or manufacture cigars for himself, or who shall employ others to make or manufacture cigars, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of cigars. No special tax receipt shall be issued to any manufacturer of cigars until he shall have given the bond required by law. Every person whose business it is to make cigars for others, either for pay, upon commission, on shares, or otherwise, from material furnished by others, shall be regarded as a cigar maker. Every cigar maker shall cause his name and residence to be registered, without previous demand, with the Assistant Assessor of the division in which such cigar maker shall be employed; and any manufacturer of cigars employing any cigar maker who shall have neglected or refused to make such registry shall, on conviction, be fined $5 for each day that such cigar maker so offending by neglect or refusal to register shall be employed by him.

SEC. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where it becomes necessary to ascertain the amount of annual or monthly sales made by any person on whom a special tax is imposed by this act, or to ascertain the excess of such sales above a given amount, such amounts and excesses shall be ascertained and returned under such regulations and in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and in any case where the amount of the tax has been increased by this act above the amount before paid by any person in that behalf, such person, except retail dealers, shall be again assessed and pay the amount of such increase from the taking effect of this act; and in any case where the amount of sales or receipts has been understated or underestimated by any person, such person shall be again assessed for such deficiency, and shall be required to pay the same with any penalty or penalties that may by law have accrued or be chargeable thereon.

SEC. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That upon tobacco and snuff which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes:

On snuff, manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of 32 cents per pound. And snuff-flour, when sold, or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff.

On all chewing tobacco, fine-cut, plug, or twist; on all tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed, or otherwise prepared, without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all other kinds of manufactured tobacco not herein otherwise provided for, a tax of 32 cents per pound.

On all smoking tobacco exclusively of stems, or of leaf, with all the stems in and so sold, the leaf not having been previously stripped, butted, or rolled, and from which no part of the stems have been separated by sifting, stripping, dressing, or in any other manner, either before, during, or after the process of manufacturing; on all fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch by process of sifting; and on all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of 16 cents per pound.

SEC. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act all manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale, or removal for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description, and in no other manner:

All snuff in packages containing one, two, four, six, eight and sixteen ounces; or in bladders containing not exceeding ten pounds each; or in jars containing not exceeding twenty pounds.

All fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one-half, one, two, four, eight and sixteen ounces, except that fine-cut chewing tobacco may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in wooden packages containing ten, twenty, forty and sixty pounds each.

All smoking tobacco, all fine-cut shorts which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, in packages containing two, four, eight, and sixteen ounces each.

All cavendish, plug and twist tobacco in wooden packages not exceeding two hundred pounds net weight.

And every such wooden package shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name and place of manufacture, or the proprietor's name and his trade-mark, and the registered number of the manufactory, and the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight of the tobacco in each package: *Provided*, That these limitations and descriptions of packages shall not apply to tobacco and snuff transported in bond for exportation and actually exported.

SEC. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That every person before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing the manufacture of tobacco or snuff, shall, in addition to a compliance with all other provisions of law, furnish, without previous demand therefor, to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor of the district where the manufacture is to be carried on, a statement, in duplicate, subscribed under oath or affirmation, accurately setting forth the place, and if in a city, the street and number of the street, where the manufacture is to be carried on; the number of cutting machines, presses, snuff mills, hand mills or other machines; the name, kind and quality of the article manufactured or proposed to be manufactured; and, if the same shall be manufactured for, or to be sold and delivered to, any other person, as agent, or under a special contract, the name and residence and business or occupation of the person for whom the said article is to be manufactured, or to whom it is to be delivered; and shall give a bond in conformity with the provisions of this act, to be approved by the Collector of the district, in the sum of $2,000, with an addition to said sum of $3,000 for each cutting machine kept for use, of $1,000 for each screw-press kept for use in making plug or pressed tobacco, of $5,000 for each hydraulic press kept for use, of $1,000 for each snuff mill kept for use, and of $1,000 for each hand mill, or other mill or machine, kept for the grinding, cutting, or crushing of tobacco; that he will not engage in any attempt, by himself or by collusion with others, to defraud the Government of any tax on his manufactures; that he will render truly and correctly all the returns, statements, and inventories prescribed by law or regulations; that whenever he shall add to the number of cutting machines, presses, snuff mills, hand mills, or other mills or machines as aforesaid, he will immediately give notice thereof to the Collector of the district; that he will stamp, in accordance with law, all tobacco and snuff manufactured by him before he removes any part thereof from the place of manufacture; that he will not knowingly sell, purchase, expose or receive for sale any manufactured tobacco or snuff which has not been stamped as required by law; that he will comply with all the requirements of law relating to the manufacture of tobacco or snuff. And the sum of the said bond may be increased from time to time, and additional sureties required by the Collector, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. And every manufacturer shall obtain a certificate from the Collector of the district, who is hereby authorized and directed to issue the same, setting forth the kind and number of machines, presses, snuff-mills, hand-mills, or other mills and machines, as aforesaid, for which the bond has been given, which certificate shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the manufactory. And any tobacco manufacturer who shall neglect or refuse to obtain such certificate, or to keep the same posted as hereinbefore provided, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500. And any person manufacturing tobacco or snuff of any description without first giving bond as herein required, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years. And the working or preparation of any leaf tobacco, or tobacco stems, scraps, clippings or waste, by sifting, twisting, screening, or any other process, shall be deemed manufacturing.

SEC. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That within thirty days after the passage of this act, every manufacturer of tobacco and snuff shall place and keep on the side or end of the building within which his business is carried on, so that it can be distinctly seen, a sign with letters thereon, not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, giving his full name and business. Any person neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500.

SEC. 65. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every Assistant Assessor to keep a record, in a book or books to be provided for the purpose, to be open to the inspection of any person, of the name and residence of every person engaged in the manufacture of tobacco or snuff in his division, the place where such manufacture is carried on, and the number of the manufactory; and the Assistant Assessor shall enter in said record, under the name of each manufacturer, a copy of every inventory required by this act to be made by such manufacturer, and an abstract of his monthly returns; and each Assessor shall keep a similar record for the district, and shall cause the several manufactories of tobacco or snuff in his district to be numbered consecutively, which numbers shall not thereafter be changed.

SEC. 66. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, now or hereafter engaged in the manufacture of tobacco or snuff, shall make and deliver to the Assistant Assessor of the division a true inventory, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the quantity of each of the different kinds of tobacco, snuff flour, snuff, stems, scraps, clippings, waste, tinfoil, licorice, sugar, gum, and other materials held or owned by him on the first day of January of each year, or at the time of commencing and at the time of concluding business, if before or after the first of January, setting forth what portion of said goods and materials, and what kinds, were manufactured or produced by him, and what was purchased from others; which inventory shall be verified by his oath or affirmation; and the Assistant Assessor shall make personal examination of the stock sufficient to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the inventory, and shall verify the fact of such examination by oath or affirmation taken before the Assessor, to be indorsed on or affixed to the inventory; and every such person shall keep a book or books, the forms of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and enter therein daily an accurate account of all the articles aforesaid purchased by him, the quantity of tobacco, snuff, and snuff-flour, stems, scraps, clippings, waste, tin foil, licorice, sugar, gum and other materials, of whatever description, whether manufactured, (and if plug tobacco the number of net pounds of lumps made in the lump-room, and the number of packages and pounds produced in the press-room each day,) sold, consumed or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture in bond, and to what district; and shall, on or before the tenth day of each and every month, furnish to the Assistant Assessor of the division a true and accurate abstract from such book of all such purchases, sales and removals, made during the month next preceding, which abstract shall be verified by his oath or affirmation; and in case of refusal or wilful neglect to deliver the inventory, or keep the account, or furnish the abstract aforesaid, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. And it shall be the duty of any dealer in leaf tobacco, or in any material used in manufacturing tobacco or snuff, on demand of any officer of internal revenue to render a true and correct statement, verified by oath or affirmation, of the quantity and amount of such leaf tobacco or materials sold or delivered to any person named in such demand; and in case of refusal or neglect to render such statement, or if there is cause to believe such statement to be incorrect or fraudulent, the Assessor shall make an examination of persons, books and papers, in the same manner as provided in this act in relation to frauds and evasions.

SEC. 67. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special revenue stamps for payment of the tax on tobacco and snuff, which stamps shall indicate the weight and class of the article on which payment is to be made, and shall be affixed and canceled in the mode prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and stamps when used on any wooden package shall be canceled by sinking a portion of the same into the wood with a steel die; also, such warehouse stamps as are required by this act, which stamps shall be furnished to the Collectors of Internal Revenue requiring the same, who shall each keep at all times a supply equal in amount to three months' sales thereof, and shall sell the same only to the manufacturers of tobacco and snuff in their respective districts who have given bonds as required by law, to owners or consignees of tobacco or snuff, upon the requisition of the proper custom house officer having the custody of such tobacco or snuff, and to persons required by law to affix the same to tobacco or snuff on hand on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1869; and every Collector shall keep an account of the number, amount and denominate values of stamps sold by him to each manufacturer, and to other persons above described.

SEC. 68. *And be it further enacted*, That every manufacturer of tobacco or snuff shall, in addition to all other requirements of this act relating to tobacco, print on each package, or securely affix, by pasting on each package containing tobacco or snuff manufactured by or for him, a label on which shall be printed, together with the proprietor's or manufacturer's name, and the number of the manufactory, and the district and State in which it is situated, these words:

"NOTICE.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned, under the penalties of law, not to use this package for tobacco again."

Any manufacturer of tobacco who shall neglect to print on or affix such label to any package containing tobacco made by or for him, or sold or offered for sale by or for him; or any person who shall remove any such label so affixed from any such package, shall, on conviction, be fined $50 for each package in respect to which such offence shall be committed.

SEC. 69. *And be it further enacted*, That any manufacturer of tobacco or snuff who shall remove, otherwise than as provided by law, or sell any tobacco or snuff without the proper stamps denoting the tax thereon, or without having paid the special tax, or given bond as required by law, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of manufactures or sales of tobacco or snuff, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of the purchase or sales of leaf tobacco, tobacco stems, or other material, or who shall affix any false, forged, fraudulent, spurious, or counterfeit stamp, or imitation of any stamp required by this act, to any box or package containing any tobacco or snuff, shall, in addition to the penalties elsewhere provided in this act for such offences, forfeit to the United States all the raw material and manufactured or partly manufactured tobacco and snuff, and all machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, fixtures, boxes and barrels, and all other materials which shall be found in the possession of such person, in the manufactory of such person, or elsewhere.

SEC. 70. *And be it further enacted*, That the absence of the proper stamp on any package of manufactured tobacco or snuff shall be notice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the non-payment thereof. And such tobacco or snuff shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 71. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall remove from any manufactory, or from any place where tobacco or snuff is made, any manufactured tobacco or snuff without the same being put up in proper packages, or without the proper stamp for the amount thereon being affixed and canceled, as required by law; or, if intended for export, without the proper warehouse stamp being affixed; or shall use, sell, or offer for sale, or have in possession, except in the manufactory or in a bonded warehouse, any manufactured tobacco or snuff, without proper stamps being affixed and canceled; or shall sell, or offer for sale, for consumption in the United States, or use, or have in possession, except in the manufactory or in a bonded warehouse, any manufactured tobacco or snuff on which only the warehouse stamp marking the same for export has been affixed, shall, on conviction thereof, for each such offence respectively be fined not less $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. And any person who shall affix to any package containing tobacco or snuff any false, forged, fraudulent, spurious or counterfeit stamp, or a stamp which has been before used, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than two years nor more than five years.

SEC. 72. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any stamped box, bag, vessel, wrapper or envelope of any kind, containing tobacco or snuff, shall be emptied, the stamped portion thereof shall be destroyed by the person in whose hands the same may be. And any person who shall willfully neglect or refuse to do so, shall, for each such offence, on conviction, be fined $50 and imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than six months. And any person who shall sell or give away, or who shall buy or accept from another, any such empty stamped box, bag, vessel, wrapper, or envelope of any kind, or the stamped portion thereof, shall, for each such offence, on conviction, be fined $100 and imprisoned for not less than twenty days and not more than one year. And any manufacturer or other person who shall put tobacco or snuff into any such box, bag, vessel, wrapper or envelope, the same having been either emptied or partially emptied, shall, for each such offence, on conviction, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, and imprisoned for not less than one nor more than three years.

SEC. 73. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the execution of such bonds as he may prescribe, may designate and establish, at any port of entry in the United States, bonded warehouses for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff, in bond, intended for exportation, selecting suitable buildings for such purpose, to be recommended by the Collector in charge of exports at such port, to be known as export bonded warehouses, and used exclusively for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff in bond. Every such warehouse shall be under the control of the Collector of Internal Revenue in charge of exports at the port where such warehouse is located, and shall be in charge of an internal revenue storekeeper assigned thereto by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. No manufactured tobacco or snuff shall be withdrawn or removed from any bonded warehouse without an order or permit from the Collector in charge of exports at such port, which shall be issued only for the immediate transfer to a vessel by which such tobacco or snuff is to be exported to a foreign country, as hereinafter provided, or after the tax has been paid thereon. And such warehouse shall be under such further regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe. Any manufactured tobacco and snuff may be withdrawn once, and no more, from an export bonded warehouse for transportation to any other port of entry in the United States where an export bonded warehouse for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff may have been established, and such manufactured tobacco and snuff so withdrawn shall, on its arrival at the second port of entry, be immediately warehoused in an export bonded warehouse for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff, from which it shall be withdrawn only as provided by law.

SEC. 74. *And be it further enacted*, That manufactured tobacco and snuff may be removed in bond from the manufactory, without payment of the tax, to be transported directly to an export bonded warehouse for the storage of manufactured tobacco or snuff established at a port of entry as hereinbefore provided; and the deposit in and withdrawal from any bonded warehouse, the transportation and the exportation of manufactured tobacco and snuff, shall be made under such rules and regulations, and after making such entries and executing such bonds and giving such other additional security as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall in all respects, so far as applicable, conform to the provisions of law and regulations relating to distilled spirits to be deposited in or withdrawn from bonded warehouse or transported or exported. All tobacco and snuff intended for export, before being removed from the manufactory shall have affixed to each package an engraved stamp indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished to the several Collectors, as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner; and for the expense attending the providing and affixing such stamps, twenty-five cents for each package so stamped shall be paid to the Collector on making the entry for such transportation; but the provisions of this section shall not limit the time for tobacco or snuff to remain in bond.

SEC. 75. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where tobacco or snuff of any description is manufactured, in whole or in part, upon commission or shares, or where the material from which any such articles are made, or are to be made, is furnished by one person and made or manufactured by another, or where the material is furnished or sold by one person with an understanding or agreement with another that the manufactured article is to be received in payment therefor or for any part thereof, the stamps required by law shall be fixed by the actual maker or manufacturer before the article passes from the place of making or manufacturing. And in case of fraud on the part of either of said persons in respect to said manufacture, or of any collusion on their part with intent to defraud the revenue, such material and manufactured articles shall be forfeited to the United States; and each party to such fraud or collusion shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 76. *And be it further enacted*, That every dealer in leaf tobacco shall enter daily in a book kept for that purpose, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, the number of hogsheads, cases, and pounds of leaf tobacco purchased by him, and of whom purchased, and the number of hogsheads, cases, or pounds sold by him, with the name and residence, in each instance, of the person to whom sold, and if shipped, to whom shipped, and to what district. Such book shall be kept at his place of business, and shall be open at all hours to the inspection of any Assessor, Collector, or other revenue officer; and any dealer in leaf tobacco who shall neglect or refuse to keep such book shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $500, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 77. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the 1st day of October, 1868, all manufactured tobacco and snuff (not including cigars) imported from foreign countries shall be placed by the owner, importer, or consignee thereof in a bonded warehouse of the United States at the place of importation, in the same manner and under rules as provided for warehousing goods imported into the United States, and shall not be withdrawn from such warehouse, nor be entered for consumption or transportation in the United States prior to the said 1st day of October, 1868. All manufactured tobacco and snuff (not including cigars) imported from foreign countries, after the passage of this act, shall, in addition to the import duties imposed on the same, pay the tax prescribed in this act for like kinds of tobacco and snuff manufactured in the United States and have the same stamps respectively affixed. Such stamps shall be affixed and canceled on all such articles so imported by the owner or importer thereof, while such articles are in the custody of the proper custom house officers, and such articles shall not pass out of the custody of such officers until the stamps have been affixed and canceled. Such tobacco and snuff shall be put up in packages, as prescribed in this act for like articles manufactured in the United States before such stamps are affixed; and the owner or importer of such tobacco and snuff shall be liable to all the penal provisions of this act, prescribed for manufacturers of tobacco and snuff manufactured in the United States. Where it shall be necessary to take any of such articles, so imported, to any place for the purpose of repacking, affixing and canceling such stamps, other than the public stores of the United States, the Collector of Customs of the port where such articles shall be entered shall designate a bonded warehouse to which such articles shall be taken, under the control of such customs officer as such Collector may direct. And any officer of Customs who shall permit any such articles to pass out of his custody or control without compliance by the owner or importer thereof with the provisions of this section relating thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 78. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of every dealer in manufactured tobacco, having on hand more than twenty pounds, and every dealer in snuff having on hand more than ten pounds, to immediately make a true and correct inventory of the amount of such tobacco and snuff, respectively, under oath or affirmation, and to deposit such inventory with the Assistant Assessor of the proper division, who shall immediately return the same to the Assessor of the district, who shall immediately thereafter make an abstract of the several inventories filed in his office, and transmit such abstract to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and a like inventory and return shall be made on the first day of every month thereafter, and a like abstract of inventories shall be transmitted while any such dealer has tobacco or snuff remaining on hand manufactured in the United States, or imported prior to the passage of this act, and not stamped. After the 1st day of Janury, 1869, all smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after the 1st day of July, 1869, all other manufactured tobacco of every description shall be taken and deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of this act, and shall not be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages and stamped as prescribed by this act, except at retail by retail dealers from wooden packages stamped as provided for in this act; and any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, after the 1st day of January, 1869, any smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after the 1st day of July, 1869, any other manufactured tobacco not so put up in packages and stamped, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than two years.

SEC. 79. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall, after the passage of this act, sell, or offer for sale, any manufactured tobacco or snuff, representing the same to have been manufactured, and the tax paid thereon, prior to the passage of this act, when the same was not so manufactured, and the tax not so paid, shall be liable to a penalty of $500 for each offence, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 80. *And be it further enacted*, That all manufactured tobacco and snuff, manufactured prior to the passage of this act, and held in bond at the time of its passage, may be sold for consumption in the original packages, with the proper stamps for the amount of the tax thereon affixed and canceled as required by law; and any person who shall, after the passage of this act, offer for sale any tobacco or snuff, in packages of a different size from those limited and prescribed by this act, representing the same to have been held in bond at the time of the passage of this act, when the same was not so held in bond, shall, on conviction, be fined $50 for each package in respect to which such offence shall be committed: *Provided*, That after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1869, no such tobacco or snuff shall be sold, or removed for sale or consumption from any bonded warehouse, unless put up in packages, and stamped, as provided by this act.

CIGARS.

SEC. 81. *And be it further enacted*, That upon cigars which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof:

On cigars, of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, $5 per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not exceeding three pounds per thousand, $1 50 per thousand; when weighing exceeding three pounds per thousand, $5 per thousand. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe such regulations for the inspection of cigars, cheeroots, and cigarettes, and the collection of the tax thereon, as shall, in his judgment, be most effective for the prevention of frauds in the payment of such tax.

SEC. 82. *And be it further enacted*, That every person before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing, the manufacture of cigars shall furnish, without previous demand therefor, to the Assistant Assessor of the division a statement in duplicate, subscribed under oath or affirmation, accurately setting forth the place, and, if in a city, the street and number of the street, where the manufacture is to be carried on; and if the same shall be manufactured for, or to be sold and delivered to, any other person, the name and residence and business or occupation of the person for whom the cigars are to be manufactured or to whom to be delivered; and shall give a bond in conformity with the provisions of this act, in such penal sum as the Assessor of the district may require, not less than $500, with an addition of $100 for each person proposed to be employed by him in making cigars, conditioned that he will not employ any person to manufacture cigars who has not been duly registered as a cigar-maker; that he will not engage in any attempt, by himself or by collusion with others, to defraud the Government of any tax on his manufactures; that he will render truly and correctly all the returns, statements, and inventories prescribed; that whenever he shall add to the number of cigar-makers employed by him, he will immediately give notice thereof to the Collector of the district; that he will stamp, in accordance with law, all cigars manufactured by him before he offers the same or any part thereof for sale, and before he removes any part thereof from the place of manufacture; that he will not knowingly sell, purchase, expose or receive for sale any cigars which have not been stamped as required by law; and that he will comply with all the requirements of law relating to the manufacture of cigars. The sum of said bond may be increased from time to time, and additional sureties required at the discretion of the Assessor, or under the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Every cigar manufacturer shall obtain from the Collector of the district, who is hereby required to issue the same, a certificate setting forth the number of cigar makers for which the bond has been given, which certificate shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the manufactory: and any cigar manufacturer who shall neglect or refuse to obtain such certificate, or to keep the same posted as hereinbefore provided, shall, on conviction, be fined $100. Any person manufacturing cigars of any description without first giving bond as herein required, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $100, nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than five years. Cigarettes and cheroots shall be held to be cigars under the meaning of this act.

SEC. 83. *And be it further enacted*, That within thirty days after the passage of this act every cigar manufacturer shall place and keep on the side or end of the building within which his business is carried on, so that it can be distinctly seen, a sign, with letters thereon not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, giving his full name and business. Any person neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $100, nor more than $500.

SEC. 84. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every Assistant Assessor to keep a record, in a book to be provided for the purpose, to be open to the inspection of any person, of the name and residence of every person engaged in the manufacture of cigars in his division, the place where such manufacture is carried on, and the number of the manufactory, together with the names and residences of every cigar maker employed in his division; and the Assistant Assessor shall enter in said record, under the name of each manufacturer, an abstract of his inventories and monthly returns; and each Assessor shall keep a similar record for the district, and shall cause the several manufactories of cigars in the district to be numbered consecutively, which number shall not thereafter be changed.

SEC. 85. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act all cigars shall be packed in boxes, not before used for that purpose, containing respectively, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, two hundred and fifty, or five hundred cigars each; and any person who shall sell or offer for sale, or deliver or offer to deliver, any cigars in any other form than in new boxes as above described, or who shall pack in any box any cigars in excess of the number provided by law to be put in each box, respectively, or who shall falsely brand any box, or who shall affix a stamp on any box denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall, upon conviction, for any of the above-described offences, be fined for each such offence not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the sale of cigars at retail by retail dealers who have paid the special tax as such from boxes packed, stamped and branded in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 86. *And be it further enacted*, That every person now or hereafter engaged in the manufacture of cigars, shall make and deliver to the Assistant Assessor of the division a true inventory in form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the quantity of leaf tobacco, cigar stems, scraps, clippings and waste, and the number of cigar boxes and the capacity of each box, held or owned by him on the first day of January of each year, or at the time of commencing and at the time of concluding business, if before or after the first of January, setting forth what portion of said goods, and what kinds, were manufactured or produced by him, and what were purchased from others, which inventory shall be verified by his oath or affirmation indorsed on said inventory; and the Assistant Assessor shall make personal examination of the stock sufficient to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the inventory, and shall verify the fact of such examination by oath or affirmation taken before the Assessor, also to be indorsed on the inventory; and every such person shall enter daily in a book, the form of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, an accurate account of all the articles aforesaid purchased by him, the quantity of leaf tobacco, cigars, stems, or cigar boxes, of whatever description, manufactured, sold, consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture, and shall, on or before the tenth day of each and every month, furnish to the Assistant Assessor of the division a true and accurate abstract from such book of all such purchases, sales and removals made during the month next preceding, which abstract shall be verified by his oath or affirmation; and in case of refusal or willful neglect to deliver the inventory, or keep the account, or furnish the abstract aforesaid, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. It shall be the duty of any dealer in leaf tobacco or material used in manufacturing cigars, on demand of any officer of internal revenue authorized by law, to render to such officer a true and correct statement, verified by oath or affirmation, of the quantity and amount of such leaf tobacco or materials sold or delivered to any person or persons named in such demand; and in case of refusal or neglect to render such statement, or if there is cause to believe such statement to be incorrect or fraudulent, the Assessor shall make an examination of persons, books, and papers in the same manner as provided in this act in relation to frauds and evasion.

SEC. 87. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared, for payment of the tax upon cigars, suitable stamps denoting the tax thereon; and all cigars shall be packed in quantities of 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500, and all such stamps shall be furnished to Collectors requiring the same, who shall, if there be any cigar manufacturers within their respective districts, keep on hand at all times a supply equal in amount to two months' sales thereof, and shall sell the same only to the cigar manufacturers who have given bonds and paid the special tax, as required by law, in their districts respectively, and to importers of cigars, who are required to affix the same to imported cigars in the custody of customs officers and to persons required by law to affix the same to cigars on hand on the first day of January, 1869, and every Collector shall keep an account of the number, amount and denominate values of the stamps sold by him to each cigar manufacturer, and to other persons above described: *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act, the duty on all cigars imported into the United States from foreign countries shall be $2 50 per pound, and twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

SEC. 88. *And be it further enacted*, That every manufacturer of cigars shall securely affix, by pasting on each box containing cigars manufactured by or for him, a label on which shall be printed, together with the manufacturer's name, the number of his manufactory, and the district and State in which it is situated, these words:

"NOTICE.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned, under the penalties of law, not to use this box for cigars again."

Any manufacturer of cigars who shall neglect to affix such label to any box containing cigars made by or for him, or sold or offered for sale by or for him, or any person who shall remove any such lable, so affixed, from any such box, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined $50 for each box in respect to which such offence shall be committed.

SEC. 89. *And be it further enacted*, That all cigars which shall be removed from any manufactory or place where cigars are made without the same being packed in boxes as required by this act, or without the proper stamp thereon denoting the tax, or without burning into each box with a branding iron the number of the cigars contained therein, and the name of the manufacturer, and the number of the district and the State, or without the stamp denoting the tax thereon being properly affixed and cancelled, or which shall be sold or offered for sale not properly taxed and stamped, shall be forfeited to the United States. And any person who shall commit any of the above described offences shall, on conviction, be fined for each such offence not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. And any person who shall pack cigars in any box bearing a false or fraudulent or counterfeit stamp, or who shall remove or cause to be removed any stamp denoting the tax on cigars from any box, with intent to use the same, or who shall use or permit any other person to use any stamp so removed, or who shall receive, buy, sell, give away, or have in his possession any stamp so removed, or who shall make any other fraudulent use of any stamp or stamped box, intended for cigars, or who shall remove from the place of manufacture any cigars not properly boxed and stamped as required by law, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 90. *And be it further enacted*, That the absence of the proper revenue stamp on any box of cigars sold, or offered for sale, or kept for sale, shall be notice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the non-payment thereof; and such cigars shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 91. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where cigars of any description are manufactured, in whole or in part, upon commission or shares, or where the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another, or where the material is furnished or sold by one party with an understanding or agreement with another that the cigars are to be received in payment therefor, or for any part thereof, the stamps required by law shall be affixed by the actual maker before the cigars are removed from the place of manufacturing. And in case of fraud on the part of either of said parties in respect to said manufacture, or of any collusion on their part with intent to defraud the revenue, such material and cigars shall be forfeited to the United States, and every person engaged in such fraud or collusion shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $100, nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned for not less than six months, nor more than three years.

SEC. 92. *And be it further enacted*, That any manufacturer of cigars, who shall remove or sell any cigars without payment of the special tax as a cigar manufacturer, or without having given bond as such, or without the proper stamps denoting the tax thereon, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of manufactures or sales of any cigars, or who shall make false or fraudulent entries of the purchase or sale of leaf tobacco, tobacco stems, or other material used in the manufacture of cigars, or who shall affix any false, forged, spurious, fraudulent, or counterfeit stamp, or imitation of any stamp, required by law to any box containing any cigars, shall, in addition to the penalties elsewhere provided in this act for such offences, forfeit to the United States all raw material and manufactured or partly manufactured tobacco and cigars, and all machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, fixtures, boxes, barrels, and all other materials, which shall be found in the possession of such person, or in his manufactory, and used in his business as such manufacturer, together with his estate or interest in the building or factory and the lot or tract of ground on which such building or factory is located, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging.

SEC. 93. *And be it further enacted*, That all cigars imported from foreign countries after the passage of this act, shall, in addition to the import duties imposed on the same, pay the tax prescribed in this act for cigars manufactured in the United States, and have the same stamps affixed. Such stamps shall be affixed and cancelled by the owner or importer of cigars while they are in the custody of the proper Custom House officers; and such cigars shall not pass out of the custody of such officers until the stamps have been so affixed and cancelled; but shall be put up in boxes containing quantities as prescribed in this act for cigars manufactured in the United States before such stamps are affixed. And the owner or importer of such cigars shall be liable to all the penal provisions of this act, prescribed for manufacturers of cigars manufactured in the United States. Where it shall be necessary to take any of such cigars, so imported, for the purpose of affixing and cancelling such stamps, other than the public stores of the United States, the Collector of Customs of the port where such cigars shall be entered shall designate a bonded warehouse to which they shall be taken, under the control of such customs officer as such Collector may direct. And any officer of customs who shall permit any such cigars to pass out of his custody or control without compliance by the owner or importer thereof with the provisions of this section relating thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 94. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of every dealer in cigars, either of foreign or domestic manufacture, having on hand more than five thousand thereof, imported or manufactured, or purporting or claimed to have been imported or manufactured, prior to the passage of this act, to immediately make a true and correct inventory of the quantity of such cigars in his possession, under oath or affirmation, and to deposit such inventory with the Assistant Assessor of the proper division, who shall immediately return the same to the Assessor of the district, who shall immediately thereafter make an abstract of the several such inventories filed in his office, and transmit the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and a like inventory and return shall be made on the first day of every month thereafter, and a like abstract of inventories shall be transmitted, while any such dealer has any such cigars remaining on hand, until the 1st day of April, 1869. After the 1st day of April, 1869, all cigars of every description shall be taken to have been either manufactured or imported after the passage of this act, and shall be stamped accordingly; and any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, after the 1st day of April, 1869, any imported cigars, or cigars purporting or claimed to have been imported, not so put up in packages and stamped, as provided by this act, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

SEC. 95. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall, after the passage of this act, sell, or offer for sale, any cigars, representing the same to have been manufactured and the tax paid thereon prior to the passage of this act, when the same were not so manufactured and the tax not so paid, shall be liable to a penalty of $500 for each offence, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 96. *And be it further enacted*, That if any distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, compounder of liquors, or manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, shall knowingly and willfully omit, neglect, or refuse to do or cause to be done any of the things required by law in the carrying on or conducting of his business, or shall do anything by this act prohibited, if there be no specific penalty or punishment imposed by any other section of this act for the neglecting, omitting or refusing to do, or for the doing or causing to be done the thing required or prohibited, he shall pay a penalty of $1,000; and if the person so offending be a distiller, rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer or compounder of liquors all distilled spirits or liquors owned by him, or in which he has any interest as owner, and, if he be a manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, all tobacco or cigars found in his manufactory shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 97. *And be it further enacted*, That any Internal Revenue officer who shall be or become interested, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or in the production, rectification, or redistillation of distilled spirits, shall be dismissed from office; and any such officer who shall become so interested in any such manufacture or production, rectification, or redistillation, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000.

SEC. 98. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or agent appointed and acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be guilty of any extortion or willful oppression, under color of law; or shall knowingly demand other or greater sums than shall be authorized by law; or shall receive any fee, compensation, or reward, for the performance of any duty except as by law prescribed; or shall willfully neglect to perform any of the duties enjoined on him by law; or shall conspire or collude with any other person to defraud the United States; or shall make opportunity for any person to defraud the United States; or shall do, or omit to do, any act with intent to enable any other person to defraud the United States; or shall negligently or designedly permit any violation of the law by any other person; or shall make or sign any false entry in any book, or make or sign any false certificate or return in any case where he is by law or regulation required to make any entry, certificate or return; or having knowledge or information of the violation of any revenue law by any person, or of fraud committed by any person against the United States under any revenue law of the United States, shall fail to report, in writing, such knowledge or information to his next superior officer and to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; or shall demand, or accept, or attempt to collect, directly or indirectly, as payment or gift or otherwise, any sum of money or other thing of value for the compromise, adjustment or settlement of any charge or complaint for any violation or alleged violation of law, except as expressly authorized by law so to do, he shall be dismissed from office and shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and imprisonment not less than six months nor more than three years. And one half of the fine so imposed shall be for the use of the United States, and the other half for the use of the informer, who shall be ascertained by the judgment of the Court; and the said Court shall also render judgment against the said officer or agent for the amount of damages sustained in favor of the party injured, to be collected by execution.

SEC. 99. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall simulate or falsely or fraudulently execute or sign any bond, permit, entry or other document, required by the provisions of this act, or by any regulation made in pursuance thereof, or who shall procure the same to be falsely or fraudulently executed; or who shall advise, aid in, or connive at the execution thereof, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not less than one year nor more than five years; and the property to which such false or fraudulent instrument relates shall be forfeited.

SEC. 100. *And be it further enacted*, That every Collector having charge of any warehouse in which distilled spirits, tobacco or other articles are stored in bond, shall render a monthly account of all such articles to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which account shall be examined and adjusted, monthly, by him, so as to exhibit a true statement of the liability and responsibility of every such Collector on such account. In adjusting such account the Collector shall be charged with all the articles which may have been deposited or received under the provisions of law, in any warehouse in his district under his control, and shall be credited with all such articles shown to have been removed therefrom according to law, including transfers to other Collectors and to his successor in office, and also whatever allowances may have been made in accordance with law to any owner of such goods or articles for leakage or other losses.

SEC. 101. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue are authorized and empowered to alter, renew, or change the form, style and device of any stamp, mark, or label used under any provision of the laws relating to distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff and cigars, when in their judgment necessary for the collection of revenue tax, or the prevention or detection of frauds thereon; and to make and publish such regulations for the use of such mark, stamp, or label as they may find requisite. But in no case shall such renewal or change extend to an abandonment of the general character of the stamps provided for in this act, nor to the dispensing with any provision requiring that such stamps shall be kept in bookform, and have therein the signatures of revenue officers.

SEC. 102. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under the internal revenue laws where, instead of commencing or proceeding with a suit in court, it may appear to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be for the interest of the United States to compromise the same, he is empowered and authorized to make such compromise with the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in every case where a compromise is made there shall be placed on file in the office of the Commissioner the opinion of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, or officer acting as such, with his reasons therefor, together with a statement of the amount of tax assessed, the amount of additional tax or penalty imposed by law in consequence of the neglect or delinquency of the person against whom the tax is assessed, and the amount actually paid in accordance with the terms of the compromise; but no such compromise shall be made of any case after a suit or proceeding in court has been commenced, without the recommendation also of the Attorney-General: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Court at any stage of such suit or criminal proceedings to continue the same for good cause shown on motion of the District-Attorney.

SEC. 103. *And be it further enacted*, That when any tax is imposed, and the mode or time of assessment or collection is not provided for, the same shall be established by regulation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and the Commissioner is authorized to make all such regulations, not otherwise provided for, as may become necessary by reason of any change of law in relation to internal revenue made by this act.

SEC. 104. *And be it further enacted*, That were not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof, the word "person," as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include a firm, partnership, association, company, or corporation, as well as a natural person; and words of the masculine gender, as applied to persons, to mean and include the feminine gender; and the singular number to mean and include the plural number; and the word "State" to mean and include a territory and District of Columbia; and the word "county," to mean and include parish, district, or other equivalent territorial subdivision of a State.

SEC. 105. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all the provisions of said acts shall be in force for levying and collecting all taxes properly assessed or liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of former acts, the right to which has already accrued or which may hereafter accrue under said acts, and for maintaining, continuing and enforcing liens, fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under and by virtue thereof. And this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred, under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved, and all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former act or acts of Congress relating to the subjects embraced in this act, may be commenced or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed. *And provided further*, That no offices created by the said acts and continued by this act shall be vacated by reason of any provisions herein contained, but the officers heretofore appointed shall continue to hold the said office without reappointment until their successors, or other officers to perform their duties, respectively, shall be appointed as provided in this act: *And provided further*, That whenever the duty imposed by any existing law shall cease in consequence of any limitation therein contained before the respective provisions of this act shall take effect, the same duty or tax shall be, and is hereby, continued until such provisions of this act shall take effect; and where any act is hereby repealed, no duty or tax imposed thereby shall be held to cease in consequence of such repeal, until the respective corresponding provisions of this act shall take effect.

SEC. 106. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case where there has been a refusal or neglect to pay any tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws, and where it is lawful and has become necessary to seize and sell real estate to satisfy the tax, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, if he deems it expedient, direct that a bill in chancery be filed in a district or circuit court of the United States, to enforce the lien of the United States for tax upon any real estate, or to subject any real estate owned by the delinquent, or in which he has any right, title or interest to the payment of such tax. And all persons having liens upon the real estate sought to be subjected to the payment of any tax as aforesaid, or claiming any ownership or interest therein, shall be made parties to such proceedings, and shall be brought into court as provided in other suits in chancery in said courts. And the said courts shall have, and are hereby given, jurisdiction in all such cases, and shall, at the term next after such time as the parties shall be duly notified of the proceedings, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, proceed to adjudicate all matters involved therein, and to pass upon and finally determine the merits of all claims to and liens upon the real estate in question, and shall, in all cases where a claim or interest of the United States therein shall be established, decree a sale, by the proper officer of the Court, of such real estate, and a distribution of the proceeds of such sale according to the findings of the Court in respect to the interests of the parties and of the United States.

SEC. 107. *And be it further enacted*, That the Internal Revenue laws imposing taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars, shall be held and construed to extend to such articles produced anywhere within the exterior boundaries of the United States, whether the same shall be within a collection district or not.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That all provisions of this act which require the use of stamps shall take effect at the end of sixty days from the passage of this act; provided that if at any time prior to the expiration of the said sixty days it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that a longer delay is necessary for the preparation and due delivery of any of such stamps, he shall be authorized to fix a day not later than the first day of December next for putting said provisions, relative to the use of either of such stamps, into operation, and shall give public notice of the day so fixed and determined upon, which day shall then be held and taken to be the time when that portion of this act which requires the use of stamps shall have effect.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as impose any internal revenue tax on illuminating or other mineral oil, and on the product of the distillation or redistillation or refining of crude petroleum, or of crude oil produced by a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum or other bituminous substances, together with all provision relating to returns, assessment, warehousing and bonding, and all other provisions for determining the quantity of mineral oil distilled, for the purpose of securing the payment of the tax thereon, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and no tax imposed by existing laws on such oils or products in the hands of the producer or manufacturer or his agent or agents at the passage of this act and unsold, shall be collected. But distillers and refiners of mineral oils shall be considered as manufacturers, and subject to the tax on sales provided for in the 4th section of the "Act to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, and for other purposes," approved March 31, 1868.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 16, 1868.

$3,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	113¾	5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	100
10,000	do.	113¾	6,000	Mil. & St. P., 1st M	93
27,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¾	1,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pr.	87½
100,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅝	25	Fourth National	105½
25,000	5-20, ex C., '68	109	100	West. U. Tel.	34⅞
10,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107¾	10	Pacific M., bet. call	100
5,000	N. Y. 7s, Bounty Loan, R.	108⅝	100	N. Y. Guano	4½
1,000	Brook. 6s Park L.	94	100	Adams Ex.	52½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	69¾	38	do.....bet. call	53
4,000	do.	69½	90	Mer. U. Ex.	24½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68⅞	100	N. Y. Cen.	131⅝
40,000	do.	68½	100	do.	131½
70,000	do.....2d call	68⅛	100	Hud. R. R.....s60	137
10,000	do.	68	100	Bost., H. & E.	16¾
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, x-c.	73½	200	Reading R.	95⅝
10,000	do.....bet. call	74	45	do.	95
50,000	do.....2d call	72¾	100	M. S. & N. I.	91¾
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, new, 2d call	71½	500	do.	91⅞
5,000	Ga. St. 6s	83	40	Ill. Cen. R.	145½
5,000	do.....2d call	83	200	Clev. & P.	86
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	91	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	78¾
5,000	Erie 3d M.	98	100	do.....s60	78½
4,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs.	94¼	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81
2,000	Bost., H. & Erie Guar. B.	89¾	500	do.....s60	80½
			100	do.....bet. call	81½
			30	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	100
			100	Clev. & Tol. bet. call	102½
			100	Mil. & St. P.	67
			100	P. F. W. & C.	108½
			100	Ind. & Cin. bet. call	51¼

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¾	200	Adams Ex.	52¾
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	113¾	10	Amer. Ex.	45
55,000	do.	113¾	5	do.	44¾
55,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62	109¾	20	do.	44½
5,000	do.	109¾	40	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	111¾	100	U. S. Ex.	46
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	110¾	100	do.	45¾
25,000	do.	110¾	200	Mer. U. Ex.	24¾
80,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New	108⅝	300	do.	24½
25,000	do.	109	500	do.	24
10,000	5-20s ex C., '68	109¼	100	do.	24¼
100,000	do.	109¼	200	N. Y. Cen.	132¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	109	400	Erie R.	67¾
610,000	do.	108⅞	100	do.....s60	67⅝
550,000	do.	109	200	M. S. & N. I.....s60	91¾
73,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107¾	100	do.	92¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	69	100	Illinois Cen.	146¼
120,000	Tenn. 6s, new	68	300	Clev. & Pitts.	86
25,000	do.....bet. call	68¼	70	Chi. & N. W.	79
5,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c.	72¾	100	do.	79⅜
3,000	N. Car. 6s, new, bet. call	71¼	100	do.....s60	79
5,000	Virginia 6s, new	55	300	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	81⅝
9,000	O. & M. 1st M.	96	25	do.	81¾
300	West. U. Tel.	35	300	Cl. & Tol.	103
200	do.	35¼	100	Chic. & R. I.	108¼
100	Quicksilver, bet. call	22	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80¾
			100	do.	80½
			200	do.	80⅝
			400	do.	80½
			200	Tol., W. & W.	48¾
			60	Clev. P. & Ash.	100
			60	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	89¾
			9	do.	90
			100	do.	89¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	107¾
10	Amer. Ex.	45¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79¾
400	Mer. U. Ex.	24⅜	500	M. S. & N. I.	91¾
600	N. Y. Cent.	131⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....c	85¾
100	do.....b10	131⅞	1200	do.	85⅝
500	do.	131¾	200	Clev. & Tol.	102¼
600	Erie R.	67⅞	400	do.	102⅜
200	Reading R.	95	200	do.....c	102⅜
50	do.	95¼	500	Chic., R. I. & P.	108¼
400	do.	95⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	79
100	Alt. & T. H.	41	100	Chic. & N. W. P. b10	81¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	68⅜	200	Ohio & M. R.	29¾
200	Adams Ex.....s30	52⅜	600	M. S. & N. I.	92¼
100	do.	52¼	200	do.....b10	92⅜
400	Mer. U. Ex.	24½	100	do.....b3	92¼
300	W. U. Tel.	35	100	do.....s10	92¼
100	do.	35¼	100	do.	92½
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅛	1500	Clev. & Pitts.....b30	86
800	do.	134	100	do.	85
800	Erie R.	68⅛	200	do.	85⅞
100	do.....b10	68⅛	800	do.	85⅞
100	do.....s10	68⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	103
500	do.....b3	68⅛	400	do.	102¾
25	Reading R.	95	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅞
200	do.	95⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	79⅜
600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅝
100	do.....b10	80	100	Mariposa Pf.	9½
200	do.	80⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	68	200	Reading R.	95⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	24¾	10	B. & B. Association	103
300	Adams Ex.....s30	52	300	Mil. & St. P.	67¾
200	do.	52¼	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	81
100	U. S. Ex.	45¼	100	do.	81¼
100	do.	45¾	200	do.	81½
10	do.	46¼	100	O. & Miss. R.	29¾
100	do.	45⅞	100	M. S. & N. I.	92¼
200	Mer. U. Ex.	24	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....b3	86⅜
100	Pac. Mail	100⅞	1500	do.	86
300	West. U. Tel.	35⅛	1400	Chi. R. I. & P.	108¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	132¼	300	Chi. & N. W.	79⅝
100	Erie R.....s5	68	2000	do.	79½
300	do.	68⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	81⅞

THURSDAY, July 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day ranged at 142⅜@142½@142¼@142⅜@142¼@142⅜ ⅌ cent., 142⅜ being the bid at the regular closing hour of the Gold Room at 3 o'clock. At a later hour on the Street the quotation was 142¼ ⅌ cent. The market was disposed to some irregularity in the speculative transactions early in the day, but renewed confidence and firmness was apparent after 2 o'clock. Singular to remark, the Public Funds of the United States were reported by the Cable as on the recovery in London, notwithstanding the rise in gold here, at yesterday's market, and this fact, in connection, it is supposed, with some joint account operations between London or Frankfort and New-York, made a very sudden and buoyant advance in nearly all the Public Funds this afternoon, the 5-20s of 1862 taking the lead and selling up to 114¼, followed by the 10-40s up to 108 ⅌ cent. The 5-20s of 1864, May and November, advanced to 110⅞, and the 1865s, May and November, to 111⅞ ⅌ cent. The new 5-20s of 1865-67-68, January and July interest, advanced to 109¼@⅜@½ ⅌ cent. The market was much excited, at and after the 2:15 P. M. Government Board at the Stock Exchange, and the transactions between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. amount to about *two and a half million of dollars*. This sudden change to activity in the Funds created equal surprise and satisfaction among the Government Brokers of the Street, whose commissions for a fortnight past had been unusually slim.

The State Bonds were again depressed on Tennessees, new, and the North Carolinas showed some weakness. There was nothing done in Virginias. Missouris were steady at 91 ⅌ cent., and the Railway Bonds were in better request than yesterday or the day before.

The Railway Share Market at the Stock Exchange was on the recovery in the New-York Roads, both Central and Erie selling ⅜ to 1 ⅌ cent. above the cheapest sales of yesterday, and among the Western Roads, Michigan Southern advanced to 92¼@92⅜, Pittsburg to 86 ⅌ cent., and St. Paul Preferred to 80⅞ ⅌ cent. The whole temper of the market was less bearish than on Tuesday and Wednesday, and although the preponderating speculation is still in this direction, encouraged by the momentary effect of last week's fraud, and the break in Central and Erie, the sellers are not inclined to put out very extensive contracts for a further decline.

After the late Boards broke up this afternoon, the following quotations were made, as compared with the last figures of Wednesday night:

	Wednes.	Thurs.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	114
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	109⅛
American Gold Coin	142½	142⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	69	68⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57
Missouri Bonds	91	91
North Carolina Bonds, old	74¼	72½
New-York Central	131⅞	132¼
Erie Railway	67⅞	68⅛
Hudson River	137¼	137
Reading Railway	95¼	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	108⅜
Northwest Common	78⅝	79⅜
Northwest Preferred	81	81⅜
Michigan Southern	91⅜	92¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	107¼	108
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	100⅛	100⅜
St. Paul Preferred		79⅜
St. Paul Common		67

The rates of Money, on call, to the Brokers ranged from 3 to 5 ⅌ cent.; the offerings large, especially on the Public Funds, at 3@4 ⅌ cent. Exchange firm at 110⅜ on London for 60-day Bills, and 110⅝@110⅞ for short sight.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day; the market very strong:

6 ⅌ cent. reg. 1881	113¾	5-20 coup., 1868	109¼
500 & 1,000, 1881	113¾	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	109¾
5-20 reg., 1862	109¾	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	123
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114¾	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 reg., 1864	109¾	End coup., 1874	114¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅞	10-40 reg.	107¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112	10-40 500 & 1,000	108
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	109¼	7 3-10 3d series	109¼
5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y L.	108⅝	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	92¾
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	69¾
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	68¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101¼	Virginia 6s., ex c.	56
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101¼	Virginia 6s, new bds	55
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101¼	Georgia 6s	83
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	102¼	North Carolina 6s	90
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101¼	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	73
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	98	Missouri 6s	91
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	95	Mo. 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	91¼
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1876	95	Louisiana 6s	62
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	97	California 7s	131
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95	Connecticut 6s	97
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	92½	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Irving	107
Merchants'	119	Metropolitan	135½
Mechanics'	130	Shoe and Leather	119
Union	120	Corn Exchange	130
America	140	St. Nicholas	110
Phenix	104	Importers' & Trad's	124
National	117	Park	151
State of New-York	120¼	Central National	106½
Commerce	120	First National	210
Ocean	105½	Fourth National	105
Bank of the Republic	121¼	Ninth National	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	85	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 1st M. Ex.	103¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	93	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s.	93
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	89	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99¾
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	93	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	103	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	108
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	103¼	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103¼
Harlem 1st M.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	109¼	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	101¼	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	119	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86¼
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	100	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	86
Con. 7 ⅌ cens. conv.	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90¼
Lack. & West'n. bds.	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	101
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	78
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97¼
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	103	Bost. Hart. & Erie gu.	89¾

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,227,409 88; payments, $3,886,905 93; balance, $82,863,759 78. The receipts include for Customs, $352,000; for Gold Notes, $184,000.

The following statement from the Post Office Department was read in the House of Representatives a few days since, pending the discussion of one of the Appropriation bills, in regard to the rapid progress of the Post Office Money Order system, introduced after the English practice, only two years ago:

Whole number of orders issued in 1868	803,846
Whole number of orders issued in 1866	243,709
Increase	560,137
Amount received for orders issued in 1868	$15,555,327 74
Amount received for orders issued in 1866	3,977,259 28
Increase	$11 578,068 46
Amount fees received in 1868	$117,784 98
Amount fees received in 1866	35,799 98
Increase	$81,985 00
Amount of expenses allowed in 1868	$63,940 47
Amount of expenses allowed in 1866	28 664 27
Increase	$35,276 20
Net revenue accrued in 1868	$53,844 51
Net revenue accrued in 1866	90 82
Increase	$53,753 69

Mr. W. F. CORNE, with Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., was to-day admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 660 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making nine hundred completed miles by Jan. 1, and it is now probable that the entire Grand Line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1869. No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific, which runs west from Omaha across the Continent.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a great national work, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds, having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. By special provision of the act of Congress, these bonds are made a First Mortgage upon the entire road, the Government taking a second lien as security for the repayment of its loan. The principal, as well as interest, is made payable in gold. The mortgage bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country are payable, principal and interest, in currency; and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world, building so great an extent of road, issues bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The price of these bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their bonds are the safest and most profitable investment in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance. Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States, at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Stanton-st., No. 99	$18,200
7th-st., s. s., 219.3 ft. e. Av. C, 22.8¼x90.10	13,000
8th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A, lot No. 398 Stuyvesant map	23,000
16th-st., s. s., 152.5 ft. e. of Irving-place, 25x103.3	20,550
30th-st., s. s., 139 ft. w. of 6th-av., 26.9x106	31,000
40th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 5th-av., 27.8x98.9	25,000
47th-st., n. s., 124.10 4-8 ft. w. of Broadway, 16.8x95.3	13,100
48th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100	9,000
57th-st., n. s., 424.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 6 inch x100.5	300
85th-st., No. 126	4,200
88th-st., s. s., 102.2¾ ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.8	3,000
117th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.10	nom.
125th-st., n. s., 410 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100x199.10	24,000
4th-av., s. w. cor. of 76th-st., 102.2x100	14,000
4th-av., n. e. cor. of 38th-st., 57.9x115	75,000
4th-av., n. e. cor. of 38th-st., 57.9x115	75,000
5th-av., s. e. cor. of 27th-st., 126x98.9	nom.
8th-av., e. s., 66.11 ft. s. of 55th-st., 23.8x100	14,000
8th-av., e. s., 90.7 ft. s. of 55th-st., 23.8x100	13,000
8th-av., e. s., 114.3 ft. s. of 55th-st., 23.8x100	13,000

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn and Flatbush Pat. line to Montgomery-st., adj. Walker's 4½ acres	$12,531
Carroll-st., n. s., lot No. 91 map Hoyt's Prospect Hill, 25x100	1,500
Carroll-st., n. s., lot No. 92 map Hoyt's Prospect Hill, 25x100	1,500
Carroll-st., n. s., lot No. 93 map Hoyt's Prospect Hill, 25x100	1,500
Dean-st., s. s., 218 ft. e. of Pearsall-st., 110x2x10x17x120x19	4,000
Dean-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Para-av., 50x107.2	400
Herkimer-st., s. s., 98.5 ft. e. of Perry-av., 83.2x119.6x88.6x15.9	5,500
Hewes-st., s. s., 150.10 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 43x100	1,600
Hopkins-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x84.6	3,650
Jay-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 90x350x15x100x75x450	6,100
Keap-st. and Wythe-av., s. e. cor., 100.4x163x100.5x159	8,700
Kossuth-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Broadway, 37.6x100	900
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Skillman-st., 25x100	400
Macon-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	7,500
Marion-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100	300
Montgomery-st., centre line, adjoining J. T. Walker's, 3½ acres, (deed July, 1868)	9,219
Same property, (deed June, 1868)	8,333
Pacific-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of New-York-av., 100x100	
Poplar-place, w. s., 100.10 ft. n. of Poplar-st., 63x50x77.1x17.6	4,250
Remsen-st., n. s., 65 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 32x150	60,000
Rutledge-st., s. e. s., 122 ft. n. of Harrison-av., 66x100	2,750
Sackett-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of Smith-st., 19x100	7,000
Smith-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Stagg-st., 25x100	1,375
Smith-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 25x100	1,695
State-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Powers-st., house and lot, 20x100	[illegible]
Walworth-st., e. s., 308.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 16.8x100	3,500
Warren-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Ralph-av., indefinite dimensions	8,000
Warren-st., s. s., 57.4 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 46.8x100x46.10x100	900
Withers-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100	800
Wycoff and Leonard sts., n. e. cor., 25x100	6,750
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 214.10x—x231.1x—	1,200
1st-st., e. s., 242 ft. s. of 6th-st., 24x92.6	6,000
South 1st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-st., 25x95	6,500
2d-st., e. s., 100 ft. of South 10th-st., 154x100x50x60	5,000
South 5th-st., s. s., 122.4 ft. e. of 1st-st., 26.8x82.6	6,000
North 5th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-st., 25x100, deed 1867	3,000
North 5th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-st., 25x100, deed 1868	2,880
11th-st., n. s., 114 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100	3,500
11th-st., n. s., 265.7 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.2x100	4,750
19th-st. and 6th-av., lots Nos. 35, 36, block No. 13, deed December, 1867	900
Same property, deed July, 1868	1,200
Franklin-av., w. s., 111.4 ft. s. of Warren-st. 130.1x125x50.2x80x100x11.4	8,700
Harrison-av., n. e. s., 20 ft. s. e. of Lynch-st., 79.11x80	3,800
Johnson-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 25x100	400
Myrtle and Hudson avs., n. w. corner, H. & L., 22.1x65x13.4x65	20,000
Park-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 95.8x138x98.8	1,300
Putnam-av., s. s., 121.4 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100	400
8th-av., s. e. s., 75 ft. s. w. of 19th-st, 25x100	450

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 16, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	3,181	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,255	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	443	Cut Meats, pkgs.	50
Wheat, bushels	38,161	Lard, pkgs.	713
Corn, bushels	90,857	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	94
Rye, bushels	292	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	13,228	Petroleum, bbls.	2,967

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady, at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots and $9 25@$9 37½ for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 816 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in rather more demand, especially Rio, at previous figures, including Java at 22½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, almost exclusively for spinning, at easier prices. Sales have been made of 2,017 bales, all to spinners, the market closing heavily.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	26	26¼	26½@26¾
Good Ordinary	27¾	28	28¼@28½
Low Middling	30¼	30¾	31 @31¼
Middling	31½	31¾	32 @32¼
Good Middling	32¾	32¾	33 @33¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,675
Receipts last week	4,567
Receipts preceding week	4,829
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	374,784
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	600,516
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,865
Exports since Sept. 1	369,256
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	58,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,170,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,842,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,682,500
Exports same time 1866–7	1,491,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	97,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	175,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive, and quoted off again 10c.@20c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,000 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 30@$6 90; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 70@$8 40; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 40@$8 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 25@$9 15

Superfine State and Western	$6 30@$6 90
Extra State	7 70@ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70@13 35
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 25@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 15@13 40
Extra Genesee	9 60@13 40
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@15 00

Southern Flour is dull and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls. at $8 15@$9 75 for very poor to fair, and $9 75@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues dull and declining; sales have been reported of 750 sacks at $9 85@$12 25 for extras ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is dull at $7 50@$9 80 for inferior to choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 80 for Western, $5 90 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased, but at much lower prices. Shippers have been the principal buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 71,000 bushels, including Red Canada, free, at $2 30; White Michigan on private terms; Red Western at $2 25@$2 30; No. 1 Spring (small lots) at $1 97½@$2 05; No. 2 Spring at $1 80@$1 85; Red and Amber Southern at $2@$2 35; White Southern on private terms; and White California at $2 50@$2 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, particularly prime mixed, which has been in very light supply and firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last, of 95,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 10½ for poor to prime new mixed Western; $1 11¼ for nearly poor Yellow do. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Malt. Oats have been in less request and depressed in price. Sales have been reported of 68,500 bushels Western at 84c.@84½c., afloat, and 83c., in store, ⅌ bushel. 2,000 bushels Canada Peas sold at $1 45, in bond, ⅌ bushel. Beans are lower at irregular prices, German taking the lead at about $5 ⅌ bushel: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $6@$6 25; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $5 50@$5 75; Beans, California, $4 75@$5, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Rules dull and heavy, including Porto Rico, at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@52½c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Continue quite dull, including Crude Whale at 82c.@83c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 03; Olive, $2 31@$2 37 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more demand, at 15½c.@16c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@22c. for do. in bbls.; 31c.@34c. for Refined, in bond, and 37c.@38½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull, to-day, at reduced prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $28 25@$28 37, closing at $28 25, for New Western Mess; $28@$28 25 for old Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$22 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm; sales equal to 375 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams, and 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; also 19c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues quiet but steady. Lard has been in very limited demand at reduced rates; sales have been reported since our last of 430 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c. for prime steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. Tierce Beef is neglected and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $25@$35 for State and Western ⅌ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 6,645 packages, which are light and barely sufficient for the wants of the light local Summer trade. We have no change to note in the market, except more firmness to rates, caused by light receipts. Fresh Pail Butters are not only in light supply, but the quality is inferior, and the quantity of first grade selections is so small that receivers have been enabled to command 40c. for that grade. The market closes dull and inactive, and any marked increase in the line of receipts would cause lower prices. Our principal quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ⅌ lb	30 @40
Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb., fresh pails	30 @40
State, firkins, ⅌ lb	34 @36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ⅌ lb	31 @35
Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	30 @33
Western Reserve, tubs, ⅌ lb	26 @28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ⅌ lb	25 @27
Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb	27 @29
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ⅌ lb	25 @27

We have no material change to note in the market for Cheese. A continued fair demand has prevailed during the entire week for both local and export trade, and receipts have been promptly cleared at well sustained rates. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 37,700 boxes, much of which arrived in bad order, owing to the intense heat that has prevailed, but at the close of the week's trade the market is well cleared of stock of all grades and conditions. The market closes quiet, owing to absence of stock and unwillingness of dealers to take the risk of transit through the intensely hot weather. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	14½@15¼
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	12 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	10 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6 @ 9

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13¾c., and 165 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 62,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; 34,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@18½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the reported engagements included 1,100 bbls. Flour on private terms; 37,500 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 7d.@7½d. ⅌ bushel; 50 tons Fustic at 17s. 6d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese on private terms, and 500 bags Cloverseed at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports the engagements were unimportant.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The arguments in the suit brought in Paris by the United States against the builders of Confederate iron-clads were concluded on Wednesday. A decision will be rendered in a few days.

Several important changes in the Portuguese Ministry have been announced.

Advices from Brazil relative to the war in Paraguay predict the early fall of Humaita, the Paraguayan stronghold.

CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday reported a bill to extend over Alaska the laws of the United States relating to customs, navigation and commerce, to establish collection districts, and for other purposes. Several amendments suggested by the Committee were agreed to, among them one cutting down the appropriation for carrying the law into effect from $100,000 to $25,000, after which the bill was passed. A joint resolution was passed extending the time for the collection of taxes in the late insurrectionary States to Jan. 1, 1869. Mr. Conness proposed to lay aside the regular business of the day—the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill—and take up the bill providing for the protection of American citizens abroad, urging it as a political necessity. The motion was rejected after debate—yeas 21, nays 23. Several of the amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were considered, after which an Executive Session was held, and the Senate took a recess till evening. At the evening session debate on the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed. After a lengthy discussion the bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

The House resumed its consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, relative to the Missouri Contested Election case, which declares Mr. Switzler, the contestant, entitled to the seat now occupied by Mr. Anderson. Mr. Benjamin made a lengthy argument in opposition to the report, and charging the contestant with having edited a disloyal paper. Mr. Switzler addressed the House in defence of his claim, repelling the charges of disloyalty. The question was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report as to the loyalty of both parties. The Conference Committee on the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill submitted a report, which was agreed to. The Committee on Ways and Means reported back the Senate Funding bill with thirteen amendments. The bill and amendments were ordered printed and recommitted. The House then took a recess till evening. The evening session was devoted to general debate, and Messrs. Hill, Stone, Maynard and others addressed the House on the political issues of the day.

GENERAL.

John J. Blair has formerly accepted the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Jersey.

Mrs. Victor, who was recently convicted, at Cleveland, Ohio, of the murder of her brother, and who has manifested symptoms of insanity, has been reprieved by the Governor. Her execution was fixed for the 20th of August, and her reprieve is for two months, she being sent meantime to the lunatic asylum.

Advices from Mexico are to the effect that President Juarez has ordered a full investigation to be made relative to the blockade of the port of Matatlan by the British war steamer *Chanticleer*. He has also instructed Gen. Corona to resist any attempt on the part of the *Chanticleer* to bombard the city.

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad has been leased for one year and a half to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, subject to the approval of the stockholders of both roads. Dr. Cliffe has been appointed Receiver in place of Gen. Innes, resigned; and $200,000 in State bonds having been issued, the Receiver will pay off and discharge the old employes and put a construction train on immediately to put the road in order. The trains will be running regularly again about the end of this week.

The Troy *Times* denies the story of the Troy *Press* that Hon. Marcus P. Norton, of that city, has been awarded the sum of $250,000 for the use of his Post Office stamp. It says that not a single dollar has been voted by Congress for that purpose, and that it is not probable any appropriation ever will be made for it.

Hon. George Gould, LL. D., late a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, and later of the Court of Appeals, has been determined upon as the New President of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, to succeed President Brinsmade. Judge Gould is now Vice-President of the Institute Board of Trust.

Upon the recommendation of Col. Simons, Gen. Stoneman has directed the Auditor of Public Accounts of Virginia to advance $5,000 for the support of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at Staunton. This institution has expended the $25,000 appropriated by the last Legislature, when the whole number of inmates consisted of 80. The number of patients has since increased to 125.

The Michigan Supreme Court has decided the State University case against the Regents, holding that the establishment of a Homœpathic School elsewhere than in Ann Harbor is not in compliance with the law, which requires the Chair of Homœpathy to be established in the Medical Department.

Six hundred firemen in the employ of the Philadelphia Gas Company struck for higher wages on Wednesday. The Company refused to accede to the demand, and the supply of gas having run short, the city was last night enveloped in darkness.

The drug store of L. H. Witte, in Columbus, Ohio, was nearly destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. His stock was valued at about $7,000, on which there was insurance as follows: Hartford Company, of Hartford, $1,150; Ætna, of Hartford, $1,150; Capital City, Franklin and Central Companies, of Columbus, Ohio, $1,000 each. The building, owned by Mr. Akins, was damaged to the amount of $1,500 or $2,000. Insured in the Home Company of New-York for $6,000.

Arrangements for a complimentary dinner to Charles Francis Adams, in Boston, are being perfected by a committee consisting of some of its citizens.

During the first half of the present year 350,726 bushels of potatoes were shipped from Toledo, Ohio, most of them going to the southern portions of the State.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that the City of Detroit can lawfully contract for laying the Nicolson pavement.

The funeral of an old lady who was buried in Jackson, Michigan, a week or two ago, was attended by two of her sons from the House of Correction in Detroit, and a third from the State Prison—all under guard.

It is in contemplation to appoint Government receivers to take full possession of all the Southern railroads which have neglected to pay the Government for the material purchased at the close of the war, and to control and operate them until the debt is paid. Several roads have already thus been taken possession of.

The nomination of Hon. Nathan Holmes, of Missouri, to the Royal Professorship of Law in the Harvard Law School, was unanimously confirmed by the Board of Overseers on Wednesday. It is proposed to partially substitute direct personal instruction for the present method of lectures in the school.

A gentleman from New-York, name not given, was attacked with cholera at Spencerport on Tuesday night, and the chances for his recovery were said to be doubtful.

It is said that several mill operatives a few years since boarded in the house of Deacon Andrews at Kingston, Mass., that one of them mysteriously disappeared, and that a human skeleton was found a few days ago buried near the place where Cornelius Holmes was murdered. From this it is argued that the man was murdered by Andrews, and that having concealed his crime so long and successfully, he indulged in the vain fancy that he could dispose of Holmes in the same secluded spot.

In the Miami Valley, where the wheat crop was much injured by inundation, considerably more than a half crop has been harvested, and the grain is well filled and solid. In Indiana the wheat crop is reported as good as was ever known, and corn and fruit will be abundant. In Central Ohio a large yield of wheat has been gathered, and the berry is said to be very fine, being well filled and bright.

A member of the New-Jersey Legislature from Gloucester County has $100 worth of Bibles on hand, which he purchased for gratuitous distribution, with money unlawfully voted him in the Incidental bill. In consequence, however, of the manner in which the books were obtained the people of Gloucester County refuse to receive them.

On Tuesday night there arrived at St. Albans, by express from Montreal, four barrels purporting to contain eggs, but the officers discovered that a slight mistake had been made in packing them, and that each barrel contained, beside eggs, thirteen bottles of oil of cloves; they accordingly seized the entire lot.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting last night at their room, No. 609 Second-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The room was well filled. The speakers were Mr. E. C. Johnson, the President, Mr. James B. Hunt, and Dr. Snodgrass.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday referred to a Committee a resolution to widen Broadway from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth street.

Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Pork and Lard were cheaper yesterday, on a generally restricted trade. Corn was salable and firm. A moderate business was reported in Groceries at about former rates. The Freight market was firmer and fairly active, chiefly in the line of grain engagements for Liverpool.

The Democratic Nominee.

If hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue, what term shall fitly describe the efforts of Democratic journals to pervert or conceal the war record of Gov. Seymour? The earnestness which characterizes them is a tribute to the loyal sentiment of the people, which is certainly not complimentary to the combination which controlled the nomination. The Copperheadism which carried the day in the Convention must be hard pressed when it opens the canvass with an effort to prove that Mr. Seymour was a zealous War Democrat. Such, however, is the plea with which friendly journals open their advocacy of Mr. Seymour's claims.

The Boston *Post* pushes its zeal still further. It not only insists that its candidate's war record is satisfactory, but it represents the Republican indictment against him as consisting of but two insignificant charges.

> "Two points of attack have been singled out by the managers of the Opposition. One is that Gov. Seymour, in his Fourth of July address in 1863, placed himself as the Governor of New-York in an attitude of quasi hostility, if not actual hostility, to his country, then struggling almost hopelessly with armed rebellion. The other is, that in addressing the New-York rioters, and the excited populace who followed in their train, during the same month, he gave them assurance of his 'friendship,' by applying to them the familiar title of 'my friends.' These are the counts in the Radical indictment which those who prefer them expect to employ with success in demonstrating Mr. Seymour's unfitness for the position to which he has been nominated."

If these were the only or the main points of attack, Mr. Seymour's position would be much stronger than it is. The Fourth of July speech is, indeed, a link in a long chain of evidence proving the spirit which actuated him; but to this, or any single speech, we attach comparatively little importance. So also with the well-worn statement about "my friends." Its import has always been exaggerated, and we should be content to see the canvass carried on without any reference to a phrase which of itself indicated neither complicity with the rioters, nor approval of their course.

Our opposition to Mr. Seymour rests upon a much broader basis. The indictment against him is founded on his general conduct in relation to the war, both in and out of office. We can dispense with this or that speech, and still find ample reasons for condemnation in his notorious hostility to the means employed for the preservation of the Union, in the obstacles he helped to place in the path of the Government, and the succor he indirectly but effectively rendered to the rebel cause. He was a "peace Democrat" from the start. He never acknowledged the right of the Federal Government to prevent disruption by force. His utterances and action encouraged the South; for though, as State Executive, he responded to calls for troops, it was in the performance of an inevitable duty, while his whole moral weight was thrown into the opposite scale. Hence he is chargeable with having fostered the Copperheadism which embarrassed the Government, and stimulated the passions which had expression in the New-York riot. Hence, too, the mistrust with which all but the Copperhead element of the party has since regarded Mr. Seymour, and his failure to carry the State when last nominated for the Governorship.

Moreover, the present supplies all that should be necessary to defeat Mr. Seymour. Argument about the past is well in its way, but the strongest argument is that which is derived from his position in regard to the great questions before the country. He has made himself a party to the revolutionary programme which enabled Mr. Blair to distance competitors, and is the exponent of a policy which menaces the country with strife and dishonor. His oracular utterances on the bond and currency questions have not hindered his indorsement of robbery and quasi-repudiation. While pretending to desire peace, he neither accepts the work of reconstruction nor attempts to restrain the madness which threatens its violent overthrow.

When we refer to Mr. Seymour's record, then, it is not with the view of making *that* the sole or even the principal ground of accusation. But in his case the past helps to elucidate the present. His attitude five years ago makes more apparent the meaning of his attitude at this moment. We see that the Copperheadism of the New-York Convention harmonises with the Copperheadism of the Governorship; and we see in both, combined, the strongest possible reasons for excluding from the Presidency the representative of principles at variance with peace. Personally and privately, Mr. Seymour may merit the laudations of his friends. We have to do with him simply as a public man, whose political career in this State disentitles him to the confidence of moderate and loyal men, and whose present candidature commits him to an extreme and dangerous policy.

The South in the Electoral College.

The joint resolution adopted by Congress, prescribing the conditions which shall determine the admission of the Southern vote, is the theme of much angry criticism in the Southern Press. The opponents of reconstruction treat it as a partisan device, which, assuredly, it is not; and insist that by some means, as yet unexplained, it shall be annulled. On one point there is plainness of speech. We refer to the asserted title of the Southern States to participate in the Presidential vote irrespective of their status under the Reconstruction law. The Charleston *Courier* undertakes to show why this view should prevail:

> "As to what is meant by a State there can be no doubt. It has been repeatedly decided that a State must be a member of the Union, which for the purposes of judicial power is regarded as a State. The presence of the United States Court in these Southern Commonwealths establishes their legal position as States. Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, are within the judicial circuits of Chief Justice Chase, as one of the Supreme Judges. The Judges of the Supreme Court have their circuits among States, not among Territories. But how can these Southern Commonwealths be denied their lawful recognition as members of the Union when amendments to the Constitution can alone be passed upon by States of the Union. In these, the Territories, whether under civil or military rule, can have no voice."

The story is an old one, and we reproduce it merely to show how blindly the leaders of Southern opinion cling to a theory which Congress has practically demolished. It is sheer folly to argue, now, in behalf of pretensions which the controlling power in the land has repudiated. Juvenile debating societies might be excused for discussing the question, whether unreconstructed States can "be denied their lawful recognition as members of the Union;" but mature editors and politicians should be ashamed of the task. The logic of facts has superseded the logic of the lawyer, and it is idle to continue the controversy. The essential facts in this connection are, that the presence of the United States Court in the Southern States did not secure the admission of their representatives to Congress; that, apart from reconstruction, these States cannot obtain readmission to the Union; and that, if Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia, at the date of the Presidential election, be not in full fellowship with the Union, on the conditions laid down by Congress, their votes will not be counted, whether they be for Grant or Seymour. The Georgia journals may scold as they please, and the Charleston *Courier* may rival Calhoun in its ratiocination, but these facts will remain operative, nevertheless.

The *Courier* proceeds to explain on what basis it would have the Southern vote recognized in the Electoral College:

> "Congress, by numerous acts and declarations, has recognized as legitimate all the State Governments existing in the South at the termination of the war. Therefore, in case two sets of electors should present themselves from such States, *the votes only of those should be counted who were chosen under the Government so formed by the people. The country should see to it, that the votes of the negro organizations should not be received.*"

A modest proposition! Congress, forsooth, must discard its own handiwork, recognize governments which it set aside as invalid, and receive white votes, to the exclusion of those of the blacks! The reconstructed Governments—known among the disaffected as "negro organizations" are to be kept out of the College, and the old pro-rebel organizations are to be rated as still in force, in order that they may contribute to the election of Seymour and Blair!

It is only necessary to state the Southern version of what ought to be done in regard to the vote for the Presidency to prove the incurable wickedness or insanity of the Southern opponents of the Republican policy. Either they are condemned to a judicial blindness, and so misapprehend both the work of Congress and the purpose of the North; or they accept the reckless doctrine of Frank Blair, involving an attempted revolution, with all its penalties.

The spirit which these demands reveal affords the best possible justification for what would otherwise be harsh measures of Congress. And the wisdom of enacting Mr. Edmund's resolution is vindicated by the development of difficulties which it is intended to overcome.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been ratified and is now a part of the organic law—to which fact we invite the attention of Democrats, who profess so obsequious an observance of "the Constitution and the laws." On the 15th the President transmitted to Congress a letter from Secretary Seward, announcing the ratification of this amendment by the Legislatures of twenty-three Northern States, including Tennessee; and also by Arkansas, Florida and North Carolina. To these twenty-six States must be added Louisiana, South Carolina and Alabama. Here then are twenty-nine States, so that even if we except Ohio and New-Jersey, whose Legislatures have attempted to undo their work, we have the requisite three-fourths of the States, which, according to the Constitution, makes the amendment a part of our Constitution.

This Amendment was supported by every Republican member of both Houses in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was opposed by every Democratic member. In the twenty-three State Legislatures at the North the same party-line was drawn. The Democratic Legislatures of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky rejected the Amendment, and this year, the Democrats having a majority in the Ohio and New-Jersey Legislatures, have repealed the act of ratification, notwithstanding the majorities in these States in its favor in 1866. It was opposed by President Johnson, who sent a telegram to Gov. Parsons, advising the Legislature of Alabama against its ratification. The Amendment was rejected by every Southern State except Tennessee, which latter State by its adoption was restored to the Union. If it had been accepted by the South as the basis of restoration, reconstruction would have been an accomplished fact two years ago; no military governments would have been imposed upon the South, and all sectional jealousies would have been obliterated.

And why should it not have been accepted? It simply proclaimed that all citizens born or naturalized in the United States were citizens of the United States and of the State in which they resided; it prohibited laws abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens, or denying to any citizen the equal protection of the laws; it did not impose negro suffrage, but in case the franchise should not be given to negroes, it reduced representation accordingly; it temporarily disabled from holding office all those who, after taking an oath, "as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State," had afterward engaged in rebellion, leaving this disability to be removed by Congress so soon as expediency required; it declared the validity of our public debt, and it repudiated all obligations incurred by rebellion, and all claims for compensation on account of emancipation.

All these conditions of restoration were explicitly demanded by the people, and were sustained by their votes in the elections of 1866. They were rejected only by the Democratic Party and its Southern allies.

But, in spite of opposition, the amendment has triumphed. The Fortieth Congress made its adoption the principal condition of restoration. If Congress appealed to the negro vote to accomplish this, it was driven to that extremity by the Democrats who opposed it, in the first instance, and who now threaten its abrogation.

The Latest Municipal Job.

In the interest of the property-holders on the West side, above Fifty-ninth-street, the Common Council yesterday revived a project, which was condemned a few months since, for widening Broadway from Seventeenth-street to its point of junction with the new boulevard. The idea is to make a continuous thoroughfare, 150 feet wide, from Union-square to the upper part of the island. If this scheme could be carried out without the expenditure of $25,000,000, which is the lowest estimate of the cost of the land and the many fine buildings which would have to be destroyed in adding seventy feet to the present width of Broadway, it would doubtless be in some respects a very good thing. But taking the heavy expense into consideration, it is questionable whether the advantages which would result from the widening could compensate for the outlay.

A vigorous opposition to the matter has developed itself on the part of all the Broadway real estate holders whose property would be seized. They intend to fight it to the utmost of their ability. They assert that in carrying out the proposition, upper Broadway would lose its character as a business street, as thoroughfares of the extreme width contemplated are never serviceable for the first-class retail trade. In proof of this they point to all the wide avenues where retail business can never be attracted to the extent which is usual in narrower streets.

It is also urged that the Common Council have no color of authority to make the change under consideration. By an old law the laying out of the City above Eighth-street was placed in the hands of a commission whose work was independent of the municipal Government and whose maps and plans were declared final, except as they might be modified from time to time by the Legislature. This statute has never been repealed, and the Common Council cannot override it by the plea that they do not intend to lay out a street, but simply to widen one already in existence.

We incline to the opinion that the measure proposed is not called for by the paramount interests of the public, and that the sturdy opposition arrayed against it will defeat it.

MINOR TOPICS.

We hope that the present epidemic of congestion of the brain, popularly termed sunstroke, will lead our scientific men to a thorough investigation of its causes. That it does not arise from heat, in the sense in which it can be registered by the thermometer, is clear from the fact that in England, where the thermometer at Greenwich Observatory frequently registers 90° and upward, sun-stroke is almost unknown, while in tropical countries where the temperature is far higher, it is comparatively rare. That it is not owing to the habits of our people may be argued from the liability of horses and cattle to similar seizures. The real cause must be sought in some peculiar atmospheric conditions which either modify, or fail to modify, some active principle in the rays of the sun of which the nature is as yet ill understood. It is true, indeed, that victims are apparently seized and expire after sunset, but it is far from clear that in such cases the real lesion of the brain was not inflicted earlier in the day. Spectral analysis has done wonders of late in elucidating the action of sunlight both in connection with photography and its coloring influence on vegetable growth, but much remains to be done. Investigation in this direction, based on medical experience, may possibly result in the discovery of means for the prevention or treatment of sun-stroke, while it cannot fail to add to scientific knowledge.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, it appears, has accepted the Chair of Constitutional History at the Cornell University for the term of his projected residence in this country. He will thus confer upon us the undoubted advantages of his great historical acquirements and professional talent while he is engaged in writing our history—a more questionable boon at his hands. Even now he knows so much more about American affairs than any American does, that we dare not look forward to the astounding discoveries about ourselves and our history that we shall be favored with when he adds personal observation to his present means of information.

We print this morning a piquant correspondence relative to the extraordinary bargain made by Comptroller Connolly with Gov. Fenton, in regard to certain clauses in the Tax Levies. Both the Comptroller and the Governor, by their action in this matter, have placed themselves in a very absurd and indefensible position. Says the Governor to the Comptroller: "There are clauses in this bill that I object to." "Never mind," replies the Comptroller, "sign the bill and I will promise to disregard those clauses!" This is certainly the most liberal interpretation of official duty we have ever met with. Did Mr. Connolly or Gov. Fenton suppose that this sort of mental reservation was a principle recognized by the State Constitution, or defensible in a Court of law?

How much sympathy with Gen. Blair's revolutionary programme can those Southern business men have, who recently met in Convention at Bristol, Tenn., and took measures to start the "Norfolk and Liverpool Steamship Company?" Peace, stability and good order will be wanted to insure the success of their grand undertaking; but this state of affairs can only be secured by the defeat of the party that has indorsed the Blair platform of revolution.

We receive the usual weekly installment of pacific news from France. This time it comes in the shape of an article from the *Moniteur*, in which all intention to interfere with the internal affairs of Germany is disclaimed, and France is represented as wrapped up in interest in the reforms now in progress in Austria and Turkey. This may be very reassuring, but we confess it seems to us, under the circumstances, much as if an individual of burglarious antecedents were to accumulate crowbars in front of a wealthy neighbor's residence, and all the while protest that nothing in the world had any interest for him but the repainting of the empty house round the corner. The article talks, too, about not interfering with the internal arrangements of Germany, but omits to add whether any future development of those arrangements is to receive the same patronizing approval from the Emperor of the French and the master of the *Moniteur*. That is the point on which the world is a little curious.

In other columns will be found a complete and authentic copy of the new Tax bill, relating to spirits and tobacco, which has passed both Houses of Congress, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. Though a long and rather formidable-looking document, it will be read with interest by the business community.

The operative bricklayers of New-York have a decidedly practical movement in opening their office in Demilt-street and inviting orders for contracts and jobs. It is a movement that will oblige them to exhibit all the good sense and judgment that is among them, and so inspire the public with confidence in their plans and purposes. It is an ordeal calculated to do them service in more ways than one; for they must act under a certain force of discipline, which will tend to make them sober and reflective in their habits, and keep them from many of those indulgences they now consider indispensable. As a body, they must have those qualities by which the individual master mason succeeds in the world—qualities of prudence, care, forethought, thrift. The operatives have entered on a hard but praiseworthy trial.

During the debate in the House a few days since on the bill providing for the reduction of the army, the statement was made, upon the authority of the Secretary of War, that if the present rate of dismissals of officers for drunkenness and incompetency were continued for one year, the number of officers would be reduced fully one quarter. This is a fearful indication of army demoralization, and furnishes a good argument for the speedy reduction of the force. Such demoralization on the part of the officers must contaminate the enlisted men with whom they serve, and readily accounts for the unprecedented number of desertions which have taken place during the past two years. Most certainly the army needs reducing, but the result should be reached by a careful weeding out of the worthless and incompetent, leaving those who have a proper appreciation of their duties and position to restore it to a healthy and useful condition.

The ancient Japanese laws against the emigration of the people are beginning to be disregarded in the existing confusions of the Mikado's Empire. Some time ago between three and four hundred of his subjects went away to Saigon to work, under contract, for some Dutch merchants; and the latest accounts from the Sandwich Islands say that an English ship brought about one hundred and fifty Japanese emigrants to Honolulu, where they were at once taken possession of by the emigration agents and engaged for three years to labor in the agriculture of the islands. The subjects of King Kamehameha are a feeble and dwindling race, and the style of American progress introduced into his Kingdom makes it a vital necessity that stronger workers shall be invited to take part in it.

It can hardly be that such significant symptoms of popular discontent as have been awakened in England by the conduct of the Upper House of Parliament in the Irish Church matter will fail of making their influence felt. The London *Daily News* says that the question, "What will the Lords do?" has given way to the old inquiry, "What shall be done with the Lords?" The more advanced French papers, in commenting on the late "useless verdict," as the *Avenir National* calls it, unite in saying that a few more such votes will be likely to bring the Upper House itself into serious discussion. And it certainly has observably irritated public opinion and determination on the mooted point, that so ill-tempered an opposition to the popular will in a great national measure should have been put forward by a body of men made legally competent to legislate merely because their remote ancestors were successful soldiers or adventurers. These men, born to power, Lords by "the accident of an accident," as the bold Thurlow scornfully told the Duke of Grafton, are becoming of less and less consideration in thinking England. "Blood will tell," beyond a doubt, but it isn't always the best part of a race's blood that flows in the veins of its eldest sons.

The grand Vienna Shooting Fest will take place in a day or two (on the 19th inst.) under the auspices of the Kaiser-king; and a number of those who shot off their rifles and drank their lager at Jones' Wood will make their appearance in the capital of Southern Germany. But this coming festival will not be such a cordial affair, probably, as the one we have witnessed. The University students and others in Vienna are divided into North Germany men and South Germany men, who have already had some very angry arguments, ending in the secession of the North-German minority. The majority hold that Austria must hold her place as a chief German Power, and this idea will govern the grand festival on the Prater. We hope the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburghers will not carry their controversy into the shooting ground, and try conclusions after the Celtic fashion.

Commander Febiger, of the *Shenandoah*, arrived off the coast of Corea, from Shanghae, on the 9th of April, for the purpose of inquiring about the remnant of the crew of the *General Sherman*, burned in the Pin-Yang River about two years ago. The *Shenandoah*, sounding and making surveys, went up that river. The Coreans held aloof, and it was only by rice-paper letters left at an appointed place on the bank, that the Americans learned the fate of the *General Sherman*. The native writer said, the people of that intruding ship had behaved so violently that the Coreans sent rafts of burning wood against the vessel and destroyed it. Subsequently it was stated by letter to Commodore Febiger that no American prisoners were held by the Corean authorities, as had been reported, and, after this, the *Shenandoah* went back to Shanghae, on the 28th of May. It is hard to bring those apprehensive people of the Chinese race to a parley. They fear their white visitors, even when the latter come "offering gifts."

It is not easy to get at the root of the difficulty in Japan. Quite recently a personage called the Chief Priest of Kioto has made himself visible on that arena, who was not so before. It was the general impression among foreigners that the Mikado was himself the Pontiff, *par eminence*, of his Empire—the chief spiritual ruler. But now we hear of another *flamen*, who takes it on him to lecture the man of Misko, on the one hand, and the Tycoon on the other. This *tertium quid*, with "no name," convicts both of misbehavior—the Mikado for having interfered too roughly with the Tycoon, and the Tycoon for being too favorably disposed to the foreigners. The quarrel has now assumed the old Irish or *triangular* aspect, and, of course, it must remain inexplicable for some time longer. One High Priest is enough to embroil any controversy; *two* of them are likely to make it a very extraordinary *imbroglio*.

The old *Suttee*, or "woman-burning" worship of India, is still reverenced in that region, and there are widows to be found who, believing in the immortality of the soul, are willing to undergo the process of rejoining their late husbands, "so as by fire"—the fierce ordeal of a few minutes. A crowd of persons were lately brought to trial at Calcutta for having assisted at that old fire-worshiping rite in the Cawnpore District. The English code, arranged by Macaulay and others, was thus violated, and the men were found guilty and condemned, some to transportation for life, and others to an imprisonment of five years. The humanity and common sense of the English are striking heavy blows against the venerable superstitions of old India.

A THIRD PARTY.

Letter from Senator Doolittle in Opposition to the Movement—His Reasons for Supporting the Democratic Ticket.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13, 1868.

O. H. Ostrander, Esq., Danville, Penn.:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which, speaking for yourself and a number of other Conservative Republicans of your town, you express a "sense of disappointment and regret that no better names had been offered by the Democratic Party to lead the conservative and patriotic masses of the people to victory, and the Radical Republican Party to deserving and merited defeat. As a gentleman and a statesman Mr. Seymour holds our respect, but as a Peace Democrat we are indisposed to vote for him;" and, you are pleased to say that, if my name, among others, had been placed at the head of the ticket, "all would have gone well, and victory would have been certain." You desire my opinion upon the situation and "the prospects of a third party."

I thank you for the confidence thus reposed in me, and shall not shrink from the responsibility of stating frankly my opinion.

I do not think the organization of any third party is wise, or can work any practical good to the great cause in which we are engaged. In the very nature of things, when great principles are at stake, there are, and there can be, but two effective political parties. "He that is not for me, is against me," in politics as well as in religion, is a truth upon which every wise man is compelled to act.

What, then, is the great and paramount issue? What is that great and unpardonable wrong for which the Radical Party is now arraigned and should be overthrown?

It is substantially this: In violation of the Constitution—in violation of pledges made and often repeated, from the first battle of Bull Run to the end of the war; pledges to the North to get men and money; pledges especially made to the Democracy to get their support in the field and in the elections; pledges made to the South to induce them to lay down their arms and to renew their allegiance; and pledges to foreign Powers to prevent intervention—in violation of all these solemn pledges, upon which we invoked the blessings of Almighty God upon our cause, and by which alone we gained strength to master the rebellion—in violation of the natural and inalienable right of the civilized men of every State to govern themselves, and in violation of the clear provisions of the Constitution which leaves to each State for itself the right to regulate suffrage, this party has, without trial, by *ex post facto* laws, disfranchised hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent of their citizens, and has forced upon ten States and six millions of our own Anglo-Saxon race the universal and unqualified suffrage of seven hundred thousand ignorant and, in the main, half-civilized negroes.

This is the great wrong for which that party is arraigned at the bar of public judgment, and for which it should be overthrown.

To consummate that great wrong, they have abolished all civil government and civil liberty even in these ten States; they have established five military despotisms, wherein all rights to life, liberty and property are subject to the will of one man; they have kept the Union divided; they have prevented the restoration of industry; they have kept down the credit of the Government during three years of peace, to a point so low that, to the shame of every American, the six per cent. bonds of the United States sell for only 73 in gold, while the bonds of Brazil, bearing only four per cent. interest, bring over 90 in gold. They have encroached upon the just rights of the Executive; they have threatened the independence of the Supreme Court; they have unjustly, and without cause, impeached and put upon trial the President himself, and, by every species of denunciation, and even by threats of assassination, have endeavored to force the Senate to convict him, in order to place in the Executive chair one who will use all its power to consummate that gigantic wrong against the Constitution, against our plighted faith, against civilization, and against our own race and kindred.

The Convention in New-York met for the purpose of organizing to overthrow the party in power for this great wrong, and to restore the Union and the Constitution, and the rights of the States and of all the States under it. Now, I do not say the nominations made at New-York are the very best that could have been made for that purpose. The elements to be organized into a victorious army were fourfold. To use a military figure, there were four Army Corps to be organized into our grand army: *First*—The great Democratic Corps. *Second*—The War Democratic Corps. *Third*—The Conservative Republican Corps. *Fourth*—The Civilized Southern Corps. The first, or Democratic Corps, was fully organized, with ranks well filled, but not in sufficient numbers to secure the victory. There was the War Democratic Corps, which supported Lincoln in 1864; but which, in consequence of the great wrong above-mentioned, was ready to sever itself from the Radical Army under Gen. Grant; and there was the Conservative Republican Corps, of which you are pleased to speak of me as a leader, who, for the same reasons, were ready to join the grand army, and do all in their power to bring success to our cause. The two last are the recruiting corps. They hold the balance of power. As a matter of policy, had the first office been given to a chief of the one or of the other, it would have made our victory more easy, if not more certain.

Everybody knows that the result of this contest is to depend upon the important question, whether we shall be able to recruit those two corps in sufficient numbers, and carry them to the hearty support of Mr. Seymour. If we can, victory is with us. If we cannot, victory is against us. In my judgment, it is our duty to do so. The very life of the Constitution is involved, and with it, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people.

I cannot hesitate for one moment; my judgment is for it; my whole heart is in it. So far from relaxing, we should redouble our efforts. Bear in mind that the war was ended three years ago, when a new era was opened in political affairs; that Mr. Seymour is a man of high character, of unquestioned patriotism, of great ability and experience, wholly with us upon the living and paramount issue; and that, if elected, he will make a most able and dignified President; and certainly no Pennsylvanian will forget that, but for his promptness and energy in forwarding the forces of New-York to Gettysburg, that great battle might have been lost and Pennsylvania overrun; while, in Gen. Blair, we have a civilian and a soldier whose promptness and indomitable resolution seized Camp Jackson, and saved Missouri from secession, who always stood among the foremost of the War Republicans, in council and in the field, while the war lasted; and, when it was over, was among the first to demand that for which the war was prosecuted—the Union of the States under the Constitution, with their rights, equality and dignity unimpaired.

Let us unite for a victory! Let us have peace—a peace which comes not from a violated Constitution and the despotism of the sword, but a peace which comes from a restored Union and the supremacy of constitutional law, by which alone Liberty is secured.

Respectfully yours, J. R. DOOLITTLE.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day agreed upon a Funding bill and reported the same to the House. It is the Senate bill with several very important amendments. In the first section they disagree to the Senate proposition to have three classes of bonds, and provide but one class, to run forty years at three and sixty-five one hundredths per cent. interest. They agree substantially to the second section. After the second section they insert Mr. Sherman's oscillating feature, rejected by the Senate, of converting greenbacks into bonds and *vice versa*, with a proviso that the conversion shall cease whenever the minimum of $300,000,000 to the maximum of $400,000,000 of greenbacks shall be reached. The third section of the Senate bill, providing for gold contracts is stricken out. The fourth section, providing that no commission shall be paid for the negotiation of the bonds, is agreed to. A new section is added, providing that the Treasurer or the disbursing officer who pays the interest on any bonds or interest-bearing security of the United States, shall assess and collect by deduction thereon the income tax of five per cent. on all income or interest from such securities, in the same coin or currency in which the interest is paid. This last section is intended to simply change the manner of collecting the income tax on income from Government securities; but it is really put in this shape as a sop to the cry for taxing the bonds. Mr. Griswold made an effort to fix the rate of interest at four per cent. but the Committee refused. The bill will come up to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal, when an effort will be made to insert the first section of the Senate bill authorizing three classes of bonds. It is felt that if Congress really means to accomplish anything, and is desirous of having the country believe it is acting in good faith and not for political capital, this gradual scale of the Senate must be agreed to.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

After four hours of debate, the Switzler-Anderson contested election case was recommitted to the Committee on Elections. This throws the case over until next Winter, and keeps Mr. Anderson in his seat. All the Republican members of the Committee but one reported in favor of Mr. Switzler, who is a Democrat.

THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Senator Conness failed to get up his special order to-day, the House bill defining the rights of American citizens, commonly known as the Fenian bill, much to his disappointment. The Indian Appropriation bill cut it off by one majority, and as it is now thrown out of its order it seems very doubtful if it can be considered this session.

ALASKA COMMERCE.

The Senate to-day put Alaska on a commercial footing with the rest of our territory, so far as commercial regulations are concerned. Ports of delivery were established, provision made for the appointment of surveyors, and the killing of fur-bearing animals prohibited, except by duly licensed parties.

AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT PROBABLE.

The President now promises the veto of the Electoral College bill by Saturday, in which case it will be exceedingly doubtful if there is a quorum here by the following Monday. An adjournment by Wednesday or Thursday at the latest is now considered certain, many members being anxious to fix the date as early as Monday. Beyond the two Appropriation bills and the Funding bill there is no legislation of importance to detain Congress. The Deficiency Appropriation bill contains a sum for reconstruction purposes, and as the President has never sanctioned such an appropriation, the fate of the bill is looked upon as doubtful. But Mr. Johnson will hardly hazard the fate of a large number of claims already overdue, for the purpose of reasserting views which all know he holds.

AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS.

The House to-day rejected the conference report on the bill regulating *ad interim* appointments, notwithstanding it was agreed to by such able lawyers as Jas. F. Wilson and Mr. Boutwell, simply because under the bill it was possible that Judge Foote, Senator Henderson's father-in-law, might become Acting Commissioner of Patents for ten days at a time. Partisan malignity seldom goes so far as this. All other points in the bill were acceptable.

TREATY WITH THE SIOUX INDIANS.

Gen. Sanborn, of the Indian Peace Commission, arrived this morning from Dakotah, bringing with him a treaty made with the entire Sioux nation, signed by the chiefs and head men of all the different bands, representing an aggregate of thirty thousand Indians, all of whom propose to settle on a territorial reservation north of Nebraska and west of the Missouri River, and to be known as Cheyenne Territory, and set apart for the exclusive use of Indians. Dispatches from Gen. Augur, now in council with the Snakes and Shoshones at Fort Bridger, indicate equal success with these tribes. All that remains is to remove these Indians and start them on the new reservations.

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The vacancy on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, caused by the resignation of Senator Johnson, has been supplied by the appointment of Senator Doolittle.

EVENING SESSIONS.

Both Houses are in session to-night. The Senate on the Indian Appropriation bill, which it will pass before adjourning, and the House for general debate. Mr. Moorhead made a strenuous effort in the House this evening for an evening session to consider his Tariff bill, but was defeated. This is a pretty sure indication of the fate of the bill, so far as this session is concerned. The heat has again been terrific here to-day. A fine breeze, however, made it more tolerable than yesterday, though where the influence of the breeze was not felt, the mercury rose still higher. On the floor of the House at 3 P. M., it stood at ninety-four degrees, the highest ever known in the Legislative Chamber.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

The Louisiana delegation to Congress arrived here to-day, and will to-morrow present their credentials to Congress, together with the official notification of the ratification of the Constitutional amendment. The delegation consists of William P. Kellogg and John S. Harris, United States Senators, and J. H. Sypher, J. P. Newsham and Mr. Vidal, Representatives. Messrs. Blackburn and Mann, the remaining Representatives are expected to-morrow. Hon. John Pool, Senator-elect from North Carolina, also arrived here to-day, and Gen. Abbott, his colleague, will be here to-morrow. They will be sworn in to-morrow. Mr. Pool is a native of North Carolina, and is one of the ablest lawyers in that State. F. G. Lash, Representative from the Fifth District of North Carolina, who left home three weeks ago for this city, has not yet been heard from.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

HARI-KARI EXECUTION.

The following is the letter of Commander Carrington, of the United States Navy, describing the hari-kari execution, witnessed by him, at Hiogo, Japan:

United States Steamer Oneida, (Third Rate,)
Hiogo, Japan, March 14, 1868.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the United States Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to communicate the particulars of the execution of the Japanese official, Fash Zanzutaro, retainer of Matsdaira Bizen-n-Koami, who ordered his troops to fire on the foreigners at this place on the 4th ult. This execution was witnessed by me, at the request of our Minister, Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, and is as follows:

I left the Legation at about 9 P. M., in company with the officers attached to the Foreign Legations, and proceeded to Hiogo, where we were met by a guard, who escorted us to the Temple where the execution was to take place.

There was a large number of people on each side of the street leading to the Temple, and quite a number of soldiers drawn up inside and about the Temple. We were shown into a room adjoining the Japanese officials, where we were asked if we wished to question the person about to be executed, to which we answered in the negative; they also took the names of every official present.

After waiting about half an hour we were conducted by the Japanese officials into, what appeared to be, the principal room of the Temple, which was lighted with candles, and in front of the altar was a raised platform of about a foot in height, which extended across the room, and we were placed on the right of the altar, within a few feet of where the execution was to take place, with the Japanese officials on the left. In front of the altar was a green cloth, and in front of that, a red one; we were informed that the execution would take place on the red cloth. Seating ourselves upon the mats on the platform, we waited the execution.

In a few moments the prisoner came in, dressed in the usual Japanese dress, of a person of rank, accompanied by the executioner, who was his pupil, and most intimate friend. He walked with a steady firm step in front of the altar, where he knelt in prayer. He then arose and went to the red cloth where he knelt and made the confession that "he was the officer that ordered his troops to fire upon the foreigners, and also to fire upon them when they were trying to escape," and that he was sorry for what he had done. He then disrobed himself to his waist and reached out for a knife that was near him, which he thrust into his bowels, and drawing it towards his right side, and leaning forward at the same time, the executioner, with one blow from his sword, severed his head from his body. This occurred at about 10:30 P. M. The Japanese then bowed to the floor, on which we all did the same. We were then asked if we were satisfied with what we had witnessed, when we replied in the affirmative.

After the lapse of a few moments, we were informed that all was over, when we arose and took our departure.

The whole scene was one of great solemnity, and very impressive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. BLAKELY CREIGHTON, Commander.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of the Quarterly Reports of the National Banking Associations of New-York City, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1868, before the commencement of business:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$177,271,463 13
United States bonds deposited to secure circulation	42,284,950 00
United States bonds and securities deposited to secure deposits	4,804,200 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	14,943,750 00
Other stock, bonds and mortgages	5,454,177 66
Due from National Banks	8,617,958 29
Due from other banks and bankers	1,335,105 06
Banking House Other real estate Furniture and fixtures	7,009,499 47
Current expenses	362,984 67
Premiums	1,075,825 79
Checks and other cash items	96,265,592 55
Bills of National Banks	2,427,397 00
Bills of other banks	20,065 00
Specie	15,297,975 63
Fractional currency	246,294 86
Legal-tender notes	30,423,822 00
Compound interest notes	7,312,190 00
Three per cent. certificates	20,115,000 00
Aggregate	$441,318,251 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$94,809,700 00
Surplus fund	18,714,018 36
Undivided profits	6,598,683 27
Circulating notes outstanding—	
National	35,083,477 00
State	283,750 00
Individual deposits	217,666,187 00
United States deposits	3,161,560 00
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	996 70
Due to National Banks	69,325,850 51
Due to other banks and bankers	15,674,022 15
Aggregate	$441,318,251 11

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee will report the Senate Funding bill, with amendments.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The Reconstruction Committee have concluded to wait for the military returns of the late election in Mississippi, which are daily expected, before taking action on the case presented by the Committee of Reconstructionists from that State.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The following are the receipts from Customs at the below-named ports, from July 1 to 11, inclusive:

Boston	$512,582 82
New-York	2,597,074 61
Philadelphia	291,906 65
Baltimore	268,762 95
New-Orleans, June 8 to 30	239,740 15
San Francisco, June 8 to 27	470,004 48
Total	$4,380,071 66

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Asaph Whittelsey, to be Indian Agent of the Chippewas, at Lake Superior.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander E. C. Grafton, of the United States Navy, has been detached from the command of the receiving ship *Vandalia*, at Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander Albert Kautz will be detached from the *Pensacola* on Aug. 1, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander E. C. Merriman has been detached from the Mare Island, California, Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Pensacola*. Commander W. W. Low has been ordered to command the receiving ship *Vandalia*.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, July 16.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, navigation and commerce over Alaska, and to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes. Mr. Chandler remarked that this was a matter of absolute necessity, and should go to the House without delay, and the bill was taken up.

The Committee recommended to strike out the third section, which provides for the establishment of six ports of delivery, with Surveyors to receive salaries not to exceed $3,000 each, which was agreed to.

The Committee also recommended to strike out the seventh section, which forbids the killing of any fur-bearing animal by parties unprovided with a license granted by the President, and reported a substitute therefor, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury, with approval of the President, shall have power to prescribe such regulations as he may deem proper for the preservation of the fur-bearing animals from indiscriminate destruction.

Mr. Stewart moved to amend by adding a proviso, that no special privileges shall be granted under this authority, which after discussion, was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was also agreed to.

The recommendations of the Committee to strike out the tenth section, providing for the establishment of bonded warehouses and to reduce the amount appropriated by the eleventh section for carrying the act into effect, from $100,000 to $25,000, and the bill was then passed.

COLLECTION OF TAXES AT THE SOUTH.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution to amend the fourteenth section of the act approved July 28, 1866, entitled an act for the collection of direct tax in the late insurrectionary States until Jan. 1, 1869.

The joint resolution was passed.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the registration or enrollment of foreign-built vessels.

RELIEF FOR INDIANS.

Mr. Thayer called up the bill for the relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians; but Mr. Henderson asked that it lie over for the purpose of making some inquiry.

Mr. Thayer acquiesced, and it was laid over.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio River

It provides that parties authorized by State laws to construct such bridges must submit to the Secretary of War for his approval, complete designs and maps exhibiting the full particulars of the undertaking, and prescribes in detail the manner in which they shall be constructed. The span across the main low-water channel must not be of a less elevation than ninety feet above the low-water mark, or forty feet above the extreme high-water mark. The length of the main span and of the other spans is left to be subsequently determined.

MERCHANDISE IN BOND.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the bill which passed the House May 28, relative to the transportation of merchandise in bond to other places than the original port of importation.

The substitute provides that from and after Sept. 1, 1868, merchandise, other than wine, distilled spirits, perishable or explosive articles, and articles in bulk which shall appear from the invoices and shipping documents to be destined for either of the ports of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Portland, (Maine,) Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans, may be entered for warehouse and immediate transportation and forwarded at the risk of the owner to its place of destination. The bond required shall be for double the invoice value of the merchandise, with not less than two sureties, and the merchandise so entered for transportation shall be delivered to and transported by companies regularly incorporated as common carriers and designated for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury and to or by none others. Such companies are to be responsible to the United States for the safe delivery of the goods, and be placed under bonds with such conditions as the Treasury Department may prescribe. It possible no route shall be designated which by reason of change of gauge or other cause involves a transhipment of merchandise which must be carried under lock and seal and be inspected at proper points by customs officers. It must also be transferred directly from the importing vessel to the cars, vessels or vehicles in which it is to be transported, otherwise it will be subject to seizure as unclaimed property, and deposited in the public store. The bill contemplates the appointment of appraisers and other officers at the designated ports to carry into effect its provisions. It also repeals all acts which authorize an abatement or return of duties on account of damage occurring to merchandise during the voyage of importation, or on account of actual injury, loss or destruction in whole or in part by fire or other cause, after its reception within the limits of the United States.

PASSENGERS AT SEA.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution providing that there shall not be carried on any vessel on a voyage a greater number of passengers than in the following proportions, viz.:

On the second deck, not being an orlop deck, one passenger for every 120 cubic feet of clear space; and on the main and poop decks, one passenger for every 100 cubic feet of clear space contained therein, the space in each case to be ascertained in the manner provided by law for the measurement of tonnage. A penalty is provided of $5,000 for every "statute adult" carried in excess of the number allowable by this bill, and if the excess is more than twenty-five per centum of such allowable number, the owner or agent of the vessel shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $2,000 and imprisonment not exceeding six months, and the master, on conviction, shall be imprisoned from six months to a year. The bill also requires the Committees on Commerce in the two Houses to prepare a bill for the better protection of emigrants on shipboard.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Conness asked that the special order, the bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, be taken up.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, urged the completion first of the unfinished business—the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Conness said there was no doubt of the passage of the Appropriation bill. The faith of the Republican as well as the Democratic Party was pledged to carry out this measure. He moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the bill.

Mr. Morrill would oppose any interference with the regular business that must be passed for the passage of a bill of a political character.

Mr. Conness reminded Senators that while they sit here as the representatives of a free people, some of their fellow-citizens died in foreign prisons. He said: Their confederates and associates guilty of the same crime, if any, of which those persons now in prison were guilty, have been discharged because they were native American citizens, and others have been detained and kept incarcerated because they were naturalized citizens, upon this obnoxious and abominable plea, that they are yet foreign subjects.

Mr. Howard also opposed any interference with the regular business.

The motion of Mr. Conness failed by a vote of 21 to 23, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Conness, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Harlan, McCreery, Morgan, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Rice, Stewart, Tipton, Walsh, White, Williams, Wilson—21.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Perry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ross, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Vickers, Willey—23.

So the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. The question was on the remainder of the amendments reported by Mr. Henderson, from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Opposition was made by Mr. Howe and others to several of the amendments making appropriations for the removal of Indians to new reservations under treaty, which, however were agreed to.

At 4:50 o'clock, without having considered all of the amendments, the Senate went into Executive Session, and in a few minutes thereafter took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Cattell called up the bill authorizing the Manufacturers' National Bank, of New-York, to change its location, which was passed.

Mr. Morgan called up the joint resolution for the relief of Peter M. Carriehack, Surveyor of the Port of Albany, which was passed.

Mr. Morgan explained that the bill was rendered necessary from the neglect of the gentleman to take the oath, because he had been Assistant Surveyor.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Hendricks entered a motion to recall the bill recently passed, restoring to political rights certain persons in the Southern States. He had understood that it removes the disabilities of the Radical members of the Georgia Legislature, but not of their opponents in the same body. He condemned such discriminating legislation.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Stewart called up the bill authorizing the purchase of certain public lands in Alabama, which was passed. It makes lands in certain counties named subject to sale as other public lands. They are being now restricted to actual settlers under the homestead laws.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. Ramsey called up the House bill to further amend the postal laws. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported a number of amendments, chiefly in regard to the details of the money order system, which were agreed to, and the bill was passed. One of the amendments authorizes the appointment of a superintendent of foreign mails at a salary of $3,000 a year.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. Willey called up the bill for the relief of S. L. Merchant & Co. and Peter Rosencrans, which was passed. It makes an appropriation to remunerate them for cotton belonging to them, seized by the Government at Mobile, Ala.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill was again taken up.

An animated discussion arose on an amendment by the Committee on Indian Affairs appropriating $84,500 to complete an irrigating canal on the Colorado Reservation in Arizona.

Messrs. Henderson, Doolittle, Conness and others, supported the amendment, which was opposed by Messrs. Howard, Howe and others.

It appeared from the discussion that $50,000 have heretofore been appropriated for the purpose, the canal being required to render the land suitable for agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Henderson having entered in the course of his remarks into the general subject of the unjust treatment of the Indians by the Government, urging that it is preferable to expend money in supporting them and teaching them the arts of peace rather than in making war upon them.

Mr. Howard replied that the stories of injustice of the white man to the poor Indian are all romance, suitable for newspaper poetry or novels with yellow covers, and that history shows that the greater part of the violations of treaties have been on the part of the Indians. In his opinion they should be removed to a place where this expenditure, which would otherwise probably be a yearly one, would not be required. The amendment was agreed to.

The Committee's amendments having been mostly agreed to, further amendments were adopted on motion of Messrs. Cole, Pomeroy and Thayer—that offered by the latter being a proviso withholding money appropriated to the Creek Indians until those of African descent, and who were refused a share of moneys distributed previous to March 4, 1867, by Louis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall be paid therefrom a *per capita* dividend equal to the amount refused them.

The bill was then passed and goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. Conness endeavored to have the bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad made the special order for to-morrow; but no quorum appearing, the Senate, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. O'Neil, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to issue a register to the British-built brig *Highland Mary*, owned in Sag Harbor, N. Y., which was passed.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then resumed the Missouri contested election case of Switzler vs. Anderson.

Mr. Benjamin concluded the argument which he had commenced yesterday against the report of the Committee on Elections, which declares the contestant entitled to his seat.

The drift of Mr. Benjamin's argument was directed against the loyalty of the contestant, who had edited a newspaper in Missouri, in which articles were published preceding and during the rebellion, some of which Mr. Benjamin had read as proof of the contestant's loyalty.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved that the question be referred back to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to inquire into the loyalty and disloyalty of the contestant.

Mr. Switzler, the contestant, addressed the House, claiming that he had never been disloyal, admitting that he had never been an Abolitionist, and throwing back the charge upon his opponent, who had also been a newspaper editor, and a mighty poor one at that, he added, and from some of whose editorials he quoted.

Without disposing of the subject, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, at 2:30, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill—the point of disagreement having been as to the disposition of the Naval Pension Fund. The report was agreed to.

PENSION BILLS.

Mr. Perham, from the Committee of Conference on nine Pension bills, made reports which were agreed to.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Chanler presented a petition of officers of the army for the passage of a bill to equalize the pay of officers, and establish the pay of enlisted soldiers, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE MISSOURI CASE AGAIN.

The Missouri election case was resumed, and Mr. Anderson, the sitting member, replied to the speech of the contestant.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate Funding bill, with thirteen amendments, and asked that the bill and amendments be printed and made the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Garfield—Make it after the morning hour.

The Speaker stated that there would be no morning hour during this session.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—So much the better.

Mr. Garfield inquired as to the position of the bill for the reduction of the Army.

The Speaker replied that when no other business of a privileged character would be before the House, the Army bill would be resumed as unfinished business. When that would occur the Chair could not determine.

Mr. Randall called for the reading of the amendments.

The amendments were read. The first limits the denomination of bonds to be issued to $50 bonds, the second strikes out the description of bonds as twenty, thirty and forty years, &c., and makes all the bonds forty years, bearing coin interest at 3 65-100 per cent. per annum. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh are verbal changes, rendered necessary by the second. The eighth strikes out the third section, and substitutes for it the following:

"That the holder of any lawful money of the United States, to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty dollars, may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount, authorized by the first section of this act, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; provided that such conversion shall not be allowed at any time when the amount of United States notes outstanding is reduced to $300,000,000, and any holder of any of the bonds provided for in the first section of this act may present the same to the Treasurer of the United States and demand lawful money of the United States for the principal and accrued interest thereon; and the Treasurer shall redeem the same in lawful money of the United States, unless the United States notes then outstanding shall amount to $400,000,000, and such bond shall not be so redeemable after the United States have resumed the payment of coin for their notes."

Amendments ten and eleven are verbal. The twelfth proposes the following as a new section:

"That hereafter, the tax on any income arising from the bonds and other interest-bearing securities of the United States, payable to any person, State, municipality, body politic or corporate company or society, whether corporate or not corporate, out of the Treasury of the United States, shall be assessed and collected by the Treasurer or disbursing officers of the United States charged with paying any interest upon the debt of the United States, in the same currency in which said interest is paid; and such collection shall be made by deduction of the amount of the tax from the coupons or interest due at the time of the payment of such interest."

The thirteenth amendment is simply to the title.

Mr. Randall made the point of order that the second section of the bill made an appropriation. It must have its consideration in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Schenck moved that the bill and amendment be printed and recommitted, giving notice that he should report it back to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal, and ask immediate action.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the bill on the table.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, as that would be a consideration of the bill which, under the rules, must be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

The bill and amendments were ordered to be printed and recommitted, together with the amendments proposed by Messrs. Schenck, Niblack and Boutwell.

VACANCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Boutwell made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments, which, after some discussion, was rejected—yeas, 36; nays, 97.

Mr. Moorhead moved that the evening session to-night be to consider the Tariff bill.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved an adjournment, which would leave the evening session for general debate.

Mr. Moorhead demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn.

The vote was taken and resulted, yeas, 66; nays, 64.

So the House, at 4:50 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30 o'clock, for general debate.

[The thermometer in the Chamber indicated to-day, at noon, ninety-two degrees, and at the hour of adjournment, ninety-four degrees.]

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 7:30 o'clock, the thermometer in the Chamber 93.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Pomeroy, Lawrence, of Ohio, and Eldridge the second Conference Committee on the bill providing for vacancies in the Executive Departments.

GENERAL DEBATE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, in the Chair, for general debate.

Mr. Stone addressed the Committee in continuation of his speech of last night, and spoke in defence of Mr. F. P. Blair's letter, arguing that it was merely an appeal to the conservative sentiment of the country.

Mr. Hill made a speech on the political topics of the day.

Mr. Maynard spoke in defence of the Republican Party, and eulogized its standard-bearer—Gen. Grant—as a man whose character, whose history and whose acts recommended him to the support of the people. He referred to Gen. Grant's acts, sentiments and opinions as entitling him particularly to the good will and support of the people of the South; and he appealed to them whether they could find one who promised so much, and whose promises entitled him to so much respect, as that great chieftain, and the party which put him forward as its honored and respected head. As to the candidate for the Vice-Presidency—Schuler Colfax—he was an Old-Line Whig, a man of whom it was necessary to say but little. He was a man after whom more children had been named than after any living man or any dead man, except perhaps Gen. Washington and Gen. Jackson, a man of the longest service but one in the House; but who had filled the Speaker's chair longer than any other man except Clay. He was a man who whenever a bill had been introduced to remove political disabilities from Southern men, had cast his vote for it, against almost the entire delegation of his own State. It was of such men that the Republican Party of the country had made its leaders.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was the next speaker, prefacing his remarks with the resolution which he intended to offer in the House, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing funds to purchase a convenient naval station and depot among the West India Islands, if the same can be had at a reasonable price, and requiring negotiations for the same to be initiated.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, suggested that his colleague had changed his opinion since the Alaska bill was under discussion, as to the treaty-making power, and asked whether he would not extend his resolution to providing a naval depot in the Indian Sea.

Mr. Stevens replied that as to the treaty-making power he had never had the least doubt about it. He looked upon the amendment offered by Mr. Loughridge, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, (Banks,) as an absurdity. But that was no longer an open question. It had been passed upon by the House, and he bowed to the decision of the House, much as he thought it an error.

Mr. Logan was the next speaker. He declared that the Democratic platform was a whited sepulchre, full of dead men's bones, a monument intended to hide decay and conceal corruption, attracting attention to its vast proportions, and exciting disgust by the falsity of its inscriptions. He criticised the *personnel* of the Convention that nominated Seymour and Blair, insisting they were the same men that had started revolution and rebellion. He also criticized the financial portion of the platform as a snare and a delusion, insisting that it was made for a man who had not got the nomination, and that the man who got it wanted a different platform. He contrasted that with the Chicago Convention, showing that in the New-York Convention there were rebels, their sympathizers, their associates and a few men who had stood by the country for a short time, but were lured away from their mooring by ambition and lust of power. On the other hand, those who comprised the Chicago Convention were men who had been for their country and had stood by their country in all its trials and adversities. The Republicans, he said, had paid more than a hundred millions per annum of the public debt since the war, and claimed that had the Executive been with them, they would have paid more than five hundred millions by having the revenues faithfully collected, instead of being plundered by corrupt officials. He insisted that Grant was not only an honest and a great soldier, but a statesman of rare merit. As to Mr. Colfax, he complimented him highly for his impartiality, patriotism and statesmanship. The popular judgment, he said, was seldom wrong, but never had it been so right as when it asked that the Government should be put in the hands of Grant and Colfax. He had no doubt of their election. To doubt would be to disbelieve in the judgment of the American people. With their election commerce would revive, the American flag would denote security, United States bonds would be sought for investment, the currency would be unsuspected at home, and posterity would bless forever the work of the Republican Party.

Mr. Van Horn, of New-York, addressed the Committee in advocacy of the Republican Party and its policy.

The Committee rose at 10 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

THE ALASKA BILL.

Washington, D. C., Thursday, July 16.

The following is the Alaska bill as it passed the Senate to-day:

Be it enacted, &c., That the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation be, and the same are hereby extended to and over all the mainland, islands and waters of the Territory ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia, by treaty concluded at Washington on the 30th of March, A. D. 1867, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the said territory, with its ports, harbors, bays, rivers and waters, shall constitute a customs collection district, to be called "The District of Alaska," for which said district a port of entry shall be established at some convenient point, to be designated by the President, at or near the town of Sitka, or New-Archangel, and a Collector of Customs shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall reside at said port of entry, and who shall receive an annual salary of $2,500 in addition to the usual legal fees and emoluments of such office; but his entire compensation shall not exceed $4,000 per annum, or a proportionate sum for a less period of time.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary be, and he is hereby authorized to make and prescribe such regulations as he may deem expedient for the nationalization of all vessels owned by actual residents of said ceded territory on and since the 20th day of June, 1867, and which shall have continued to have been so owned up to the date of such nationalization.

Sec. 5. That the President shall have power to restrict and regulate, or to prohibit, the importation and use of firearms, ammunition and distilled spirits into and within said Territory, and the exportation of the same from any other port or place in the United States when destined to any port or place in said Territory, and all such arms, ammunition and distilled spirits exported or attempted to be exported from any port or place in the United States and destined for such Territory, in violation of any regulation that may be prescribed under this section, and all such arms, ammunition and distilled spirits landed or attempted to be landed or used at any port or place in said Territory, in violation of said regulations shall be forfeited, and, if the value of the same shall exceed $400, the vessel upon which the same shall be found, or from which they shall have been landed, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, shall be forfeited, and any person wilfully violating such regulations shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, or imprisoned not more than six months; and bonds may be required for a faithful observance of such regulations from master or owners of any vessel departing from any port in the United States, having on board firearms, ammunition or distilled spirits, when such vessel is destined to any place in said Territory, or, not so destined, when there shall be reasonable ground of suspicion that such articles are intended to be landed therein in violation of law, and similar bonds may also be required on landing of any such articles in said Territory from the person to whom the same may be consigned.

Sec. 6. That the coasting trade between said Territory and any other portion of the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the law applicable to such trade between any two great districts.

Sec. 7. That until otherwise provided by law, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, shall have power to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem proper for the preservation of fur-bearing animals from indiscriminate destruction, provided that no special privileges shall be granted under this act.

Sec. 8. That until otherwise provided by law, all violations of this act, and of the several laws hereby extended to said Territory and waters thereof, committed within the limits of the same, shall be prosecuted in any District Court of the United States in California or Oregon, or in the District Courts of Washington; and the Collector and Deputy Collectors appointed by virtue of this act, and any person authorized in writing by either of them, or by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have power to arrest persons and seize vessels and merchandise liable to fines, penalties or forfeitures under this and said other laws, and to keep and deliver over the same to the Marshal of some one of the said Courts; and said Courts shall have original jurisdiction and may take cognizance of all cases arising under this act and the several laws hereby extended over the Territory so ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia as aforesaid, and shall proceed therein in the same manner and with like effect as if such cases had arisen within the district or Territory where the proceedings shall be brought.

Sec. 9. That in all cases of fine, penalty or forfeiture mentioned and embraced in the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned, or mentioned in any act in addition or amendatory of said act that have occurred or may occur in said Collection District of Alaska," the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorised, if in his opinion said fine, penalty or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, to ascertain facts in such a manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper, without regard to the provisions of the act above referred to; and upon said facts so to be ascertained as aforesaid, he may exercise all power of remission conferred upon him by said act, as fully as he might have done had said facts been ascertained under and according to the provisions of said act.

Sec. 11. That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect all parts of this act except those specially intrusted to the President alone; and the sum of $25,000 is hereby appropriated, from any unappropriated money in the Treasury, to carry this act into effect and meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs within the limits of said Territory.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Gansevoort.

Commodore Guest Gansevoort, of the United States Navy, died suddenly of congestion of the brain, in Schenectady, on Wednesday evening, in the 56th year of his age. He entered the service in 1823, was actively engaged during the Mexican war, and distinguished himself as commander of the *John Adams*; also, in the battle of Sitka, on the Pacific coast, during the Indian war in 1856. He also distinguished himself during our late civil war, in which he bore a prominent part. He was Chief of the Ordnance Department at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, during the early stages of the war, and was last in active service as commander of the ironclad *Roanoke*. His remains will arrive in New-York, by boat, on Saturday morning, and will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. The funeral in this city will take place at 1:30 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Death of Prof. Morton.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Rollins over the remains of Prof. W. T. G. Morton, whose sudden death was mentioned in the Times of yesterday. The deceased achieved considerable reputation in the medical world while living by his being the first to introduce ether and chloroform, as an anæsthetic in the amputation of limbs and other surgical operations. He had been ill for some time, and recently arrived in this City, from Boston, with his wife. On Wednesday evening, as they were returning from the Park, the Professor was sun-stricken at Luff's, at One Hundred and Tenth-street, where he was attended by Dr. Joseph G. Shaw, of Third-avenue. As the patient did not rally, he was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where death ensued from congestion of the brain. Deceased was 48 years of age.

Green Mist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday was a hot day for Berkshire, the thermometer, at 5 P. M., marking 93° in the shade. About 7 P. M. the whole landscape was enveloped in a very positive green mist, as if a gigantic brush, dipped in a thin wash of the color known to painters as sap-green, had been drawn over the face of nature. The effect on the grass and foliage was particularly striking; they showed a vivid tint, surpassing that of an early English Spring day; it was almost like looking through a green glass. There was no appearance of the yellow light which often accompanies fogs and eclipses. I remember an eclipse in Paris some ten years ago, which made the shirts of all the Frenchmen in the streets look dirtier than usual. Here there was nothing of that kind; the white dresses of two ladies standing on the grass before the house retained all their virgin purity. The green haze lasted fifteen or twenty minutes; it then melted gradually into a purplish tint, and that passed off into the shades of evening.

CARL BENSON.

Laxeside, near Lenox, Berkshire County, Mass., Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

How to Keep Cool at Night.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the benefit of those unfortunates who find even the "downy couch" uncomfortable this warm weather, will you state that a piece of Canton matting spread over the bed will make it very cool and pleasant? I have found great relief by this means, and have got a good night's sleep, which would have been an impossibility with the ordinary bed clothes.

July 14, 1868. UNCLE JOHN.

Earthquake Waves on the Pacific.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 13.

An earthquake wave which followed the recent eruption in the Sandwich Islands, was transmitted to this coast and recorded on the Government self-registering tide gauges at San Diego, San Francisco and Astoria, in about five hours. On the 23d of December, 1854, a similar wave was transmitted from the coast of Japan to the Golden Gate in twelve hours and thirty-eight minutes. It will be recollected that this earthquake wave caused the wreck of the Russian frigate *Diana* in the port of Simonda, and great loss of life. These facts, which are derived from the best authority, convey a very impressive idea of the tremendous power required to disturb the whole body of an ocean, for a distance of from 3,000 to 5,000 miles, by a movement distant from its ordinary tidal swing. It will be seen that the revulsion of the great tidal wave at Hawaii reached this coast, distant over 2,000 miles, in five hours, and was observed along a stretch of shore over thirteen geographical degrees in length.

Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting last night at their room, No. 609 Second-avenue, near Thirty-third-street, to perfect their organization. There was a good attendance. The Club has been organized six weeks, and proposes soon engaging a larger room at No. 598 Second-avenue, on the corner of Thirty-third-street, which will be open every evening and well furnished with newspapers, and where visitors of all political creeds will be invited to attend. The President of the Club is E. C. Johnson, Samuel M. Cox, Secretary, and Benj. F. Graham, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of George W. Lyon, James B. Hunt, James Trimble, John Conklin, Anthony Kehoe, Wm. McQuade, Samuel M. Cox, Wm. S. Hughes and M. F. Dilion.

The speakers last evening were Mr. James B. Hunt and Dr. Snodgrass. The former well advocated the cause of negro suffrage, and the latter inveighed effectively against the doctrines of the Democratic Party.

Eighteenth Ward Grant and Colfax Club.

Pursuant to a call of the Organization Committee of the German Republican Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, quite a number of the most prominent and intelligent German citizens of the Eighteenth Ward assembled last night, at Rose Hill Hall, No. 427 Second-avenue, to organize a campaign club. Mr. Theo. Wehle called the meeting to order, and in a few brief remarks stated the objects and aims of the German Republican Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, and how much had already been done toward an efficient organization over the whole State. Mr. Theo. Klurenskee was then elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. J. Noa, Secretary. A committee of five was appointed to report on permanent organization at the next meeting. After short speeches by the Chairman and Mr. E. Kirchner, owing to the excessive heat, the meeting adjourned to the 29th of July, when a permanent and efficient organization will be effected.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

A resolution to widen Broadway from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth-street, so as to make it correspond in width with the new Boulevard, was referred, on motion of Mr. Conner, to a special committee of five.

The President appointed Messrs. Conner, Hardy, Ward, Coulter and Moore as such committee.

Ordinances to pave Bleecker-street with Nicolson pavement, and to widen West-street from Hammond-street to the Battery, were laid over.

There being but thirteen members present, the Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Cricket—The Canadians vs. International.

The game closed yesterday by the International side defeating the Canadians in one inning in reality. The following is the score:

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Hogge b. Norley	12	b. Norley	9
Heneage c. Welsh b. Meade	3	b. Wright	5
Pepys b. Meade	17	b. Meade	17
Davis b. Meade	0	c. and b. Norley	9
Murray b. Meade	3	c. Mumford b. Norley	0
Mainwaring b. Norley	0	c. Newbold b. Wright	2
Wallace not out	26	c. and b. Norley	31
Townshend b. Norley	0	l. b. w. b. Norley	0
Browne c. Welsh b. Meade	2	b. Wright	7
Rawes c. and b. Norley	1	Not out	5
Bridges b. Meade	0	c. Large b. Wright	2
Byes, 2; leg-byes, 3; wide, 1	6	Leg-byes, 3; wide, 1	4
Total	72	Total	91

Base Ball—Atlantic vs. Eckford.

The match between these noted Clubs attracted a large concourse of spectators to the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday, and the contest proved to be a noteworthy one from the degree of batting skill exhibited by the Atlantics, it being the finest display of the kind ever seen on the grounds. The Eckfords also batted and fielded well, considering who they had as opponents; but the finished play of the Atlantics carried all before it, their fielding being very fine at times. On Saturday they play the celebrated College Nine from New-Haven, and an exciting contest is anticipated. We append the score:

ECKFORD.	O.	R.	B.	ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	B.
Allison, 1st b.	4	1	2	Pearce, s. s.	2	8	7
Patterson, l. f.	3	2	1	Smith, 2d b.	2	8	8
Wood, 2d b.	3	2	3	Start, 1st b.	3	7	7
Malone, r. f.	5	0	0	Chapman, l. f.	2	8	7
Nielson, s. s.	0	5	2	Crane, c. f.	0	8	9
Egler, c. f.	3	1	2	Prats, r. f.	6	2	4
Laing, 3d b.	2	0	2	Ferguson, 3d b.	5	4	4
Martin, p.	4	0	2	Mills, c.	4	4	4
Courtney, c.	3	0	1	Zettlein, p.	3	6	6
Totals	27	11	15	Totals	27	55	56

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	1	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	2	11
Atlantic	16	3	5	4	5	0	4	4	14	55

Umpire—Mr. Swandell, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Watson and McDonald.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Total Bases on Hits—Atlantic, 91; Eckford, 20.

UNION VS. YALE.

These Clubs play at Tremont to-day, on which occasion the British officers now in the City will visit the Park to see our national game.

ALLIANCE VS. SILVER STAR.

The Alliance Base-Ball Club will play the Silver Star Base-Ball Club on their ground, corner of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, Saturday at 3:30 P. M.

Aquatics—Single Scull Race on the North River.

A very interesting single scull race took place yesterday off the Elysian Fields. The banks of the river showed a fair scattering of the lovers of aquatics and the friends of the different contestants who were nearly all members of our principal boat clubs. The race was three miles round a stake-boat over the course surveyed by the Hudson River Association. Messrs H. Smith and T. E. Maillard officiated as judges, and Mr. H. Hashagan was referee. There were six competitors, Messrs. White, O'Neill, Curtis, Farrell, Macgrane and Malone. A good start was effected and Farrell soon got the lead which he kept up to the finish. The following is the time made by the different men:

	M.	S.		M.	S.
Farrell	25	48	White	26	48
Curtis	26	12	O'Neill	26	57
Macgrane	26	42	Malone	26	52

The race was won by Farrell, who beat Curtis, the second, by 24 seconds. The others were beaten easily. Another race will take place to-morrow.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Rowdies Come to Grief.—Thos. Adams, *alias* Butts, and John Thompson, *alias* Casey, were arrested on Wednesday afternoon, in Broadway, by Officers Williams and Brittin, at the instance of Justice Hogan, for disorderly conduct and assault. The Magistrate was in an omnibus and saw Adams lift the dress of a lady passenger with his feet. The latter appealed to the other passengers for protection when Judge Hogan ordered the fellow to desist. Adams only replied by using obscene and offensive epithets toward the Magistrate, when the lady left the stage, and her seat was filled by another lady who entered. Adams again attempted the outrage already described, when Judge Hogan again interfered and was assaulted by both of the ruffians. When the Police interfered in his behalf both Adams and Thompson resisted arrest to the full extent of their ability, and were only secured after a desperate struggle, during which one of the rowdies had his fingers severely bitten by the Judge's teeth, as he thrust his digits in the magistrate's face. It was only when they discovered that their proposed victim was a Police magistrate that the brutes desisted from their ruffianly conduct, and then endeavored to excuse themselves. Both men were arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday morning and fully committed by him for trial. The Police report them to be well-known thieves, one residing in Brooklyn and the other at Newark, N. J.

Minor Items.—A fire occurred at 3 A. M. yesterday at No. 224 Elizabeth-street, on the top floor, occupied by Mrs. Collins. The flames were caused by a bed catching fire from a candle. Officer Kernan, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, threw the bed out of the window and extinguished the fire, having his hand severely burned. John J. Carrol, a lad, while sleeping on the bed, was also burned on the back and hips....Edward Dows, aged 10 years, residing at No. 237 Elizabeth-street, was drowned while bathing yesterday at the foot of Gansevoort-street. The remains were not recovered....Mrs. Christiana Kobb, who was burned by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp on Tuesday, died yesterday at No. 47 Dominick-street....David Johnson, aged 58, of No. 84 East Eighty-third-street, fell over an embankment at Fourth-avenue and Eighty-third-street yesterday and fractured his leg, and also ruptured an artery, which caused his death....Terence Rielly, aged 45, fell from an embankment on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Sixtieth-street, and sustained severe injuries....John Gray, aged 66, and an Englishman, committed suicide at Edgewater, S. I., by hanging himself, yesterday. Coroner Gaffney held an inquest.

An Exciting Scene.—The Norwegian bark *Nordcap* arrived in port recently, when Simon Paul Farss and Laver Neilson, seamen, deserted from her. Neilson was arrested in this City, and Farss in Philadelphia, both men making a desperate resistance when overhauled. Yesterday morning Deputy Marshals McCoy and Dwire started for the vessel with their prisoners, the bark then being anchored amid-stream preparatory to sailing. When the rowboat containing the officers and the deserters cleared the wharf, the sailors made a frantic effort to overturn the boat, and so escape. They were overpowered, however, and shipped in safety. It is said that the prisoners will be compelled to work out the expenses attending their capture.

Baptist Publication Society.—The New-York Branch of the American Baptist Publication Society opened its rooms, No. 79 East Ninth-street, last evening, with interesting exercises. A large number of prominent Baptist clergymen, Sunday School superintendents and teachers were present. Mr. Goodwin presided, and Rev. Mr. Buckland acted as Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Anderson, Banvard, Lowry, Dowling, Fuller, Armitage, Backus, Haskell and Hillman, and Messrs. Geo. P. Putnam, Henry G. Leask, and others. Resolutions expressing an appreciation of the advantages of the new establishment were enthusiastically adopted. Singing by a choir from the Howard Mission, led by Rev. A. C. Arnold, interested the company, and a fine collation was enjoyed at the close of the evening.

Newsboys' Lodging House.—The Newsboys' Lodging House, formerly in the upper part of the old building on the southwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, has been moved since the 1st of May to No. 49 Park-place, where it occupies the upper four stories of a marble store, at a rent of $4,500 a year, which is quite reasonable. The accommodations for the boys are very spacious, and extremely comfortable. The upper two stories contain room for four hundred beds. During the Summer season many boys either sleep in the streets or earn money at berry-picking in the country, and the demand for lodging is not so great as in cold weather.

Excursion of the "Little Wanderers."—The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers turned out all its little ones yesterday, at the invitation of the churches of Passaic. A procession of over five hundred marched to the Erie Depot. Three large coaches of the Erie Road had been reserved for the excursionists. The good friends at Passaic had made every arrangement for a nice time. In order to accommodate better the large number of children, they selected a beautiful grove at Clifton, where a feast of good things was provided. The affair was quite a success in the main point—the delight of the children.

Cheap Jewelry Stores.—A large number of these stores, which are mainly places for the victimizing of unwary strangers, have been recently opened in Cortlandt-street, greatly to the detriment of the regular business operations carried on there. The merchants of Cortlandt-street have, therefore, addressed a communication to Mayor Hoffman, asking him to close these places. The Mayor, having no power in the matter, has forwarded the communication to the Police Commissioners, with a request that they will take such action in the matter as may be necessary.

Robbed by a Domestic.—William H. Kelly, of No. 28 Norfolk-street, entered a complaint against Mary Wetzel yesterday before Justice Shandley for larceny. It appears that Mary was employed as domestic and seamstress by Kelly, and on Tuesday she was sent to a trunk for something, after which $100 in cash deposited in the trunk was missed. Search was made for Mary, and she was found in an intoxicated condition at the residence of Charles Miller, at No. 7 Norfolk-street, and $85 was found on the person of Miller. Both were arrested and locked up for trial.

The Morgue.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Central Park, the body of an unknown man, age about 25, brown hair and mustache. Had on black sack coat, pants and vest, fancy flannel shirt, gray woolen socks, black Kossuth hat, white collar and boots. Also, from foot of Canal-street, the body of an unknown man, age about 40, five feet seven inches high, brown hair and whiskers. Had on black vest, gray pants, brown flannel shirt. Both bodies were placed in Morgue for identification. Seven bodies now lie in Morgue awaiting identification. The Morgue is open day and night.

A Policeman Stabbed.—At midnight, as Officer Irving, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, was on duty at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, he was assaulted by an unknown man and dangerously stabbed. The assailant escaped arrest.

Accidents.—Charles Sinnott, a 'longshoreman, fell from a vessel at Pier No. 46 North River, and broke one of his legs. He was taken to the New-York Hospital....James Phillips, a little boy, was run over by a coal-cart in Water-street, and severely injured....Joseph Bressler, aged 19, was drowned at 8 o'clock last evening, while bathing at the foot of Fifth-street. The body was not recovered....A kerosene oil lamp exploded last evening at No. 69 Mercer-street, and slightly injured Nellie Hesbergh. The flames caused a damage of $50.

Alleged Larceny.—Officer Weber, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Edward Duffy and Michael Healy, on a charge of stealing a gold watch valued at $100. It appears that the accused endeavored to sell the time-keeper at No. 8 Baxter-street, and that they failed to account for the possession of so valuable a watch. They stated that they resided at No. 219 West Thirtieth-st., but the Police ascertained the falsehood of this statement. Healy claimed that his sister gave the watch to him. Justice Hogan held them for examination.

Fire in Ryerson-street.—A fire broke out yesterday morning in the house No. 54 Ryerson-street, owned by Richard Cochran. The damage by fire and water amounted to about $2,000; insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company for $1,000. The adjoining house of Andrew Stevens was damaged to the amount of about $1,000, and several tenants sustained losses to the amount of about $100 each; no insurance. The fire also extended to the house of R. Gates, where damage was sustained by water and fire amounting to $1,000; no insurance.

Twenty-first Assembly District Grant Club.—A large meeting was held at Mueller's Hall, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, last evening, under the auspices of the Twenty-first Assembly District Pioneer Grant Club. Mr. Geo. P. Webster, the President, was in the chair. Addresses were delivered, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Remains of Officer Corbett Recovered.—It was reported yesterday that Officer Bingham, of the Manhattanville Police, had found the body of the heroic Policeman, Corbett, of the Thirty-second Precinct, who lost his life in the effort to save the young girl who fell overboard from the steamer *Seth Low*, on Monday. The body was found floating near the place of the accident.

Suicide.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown man, aged twenty-seven, dressed in brown-colored coat, blue cloth vest, black pants, and black Kossuth hat, committed suicide, in the Central Park, by shooting himself through the head. The body was removed to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

Fire in Water-street.—At 10:40 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the cigar-store of Solomon Rosenberg, No. 634 Water-street. The flames were occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp, and were extinguished by citizens and the Police. Damage $500; insured in the North American.

Drowned.—Patrick Cassidy, employed on board the steamboat *Arrowsmith*, at Peck-slip, walked off the gang-plank into the slip last night and was drowned. The body was recovered and the Coroner was notified.

A Pleasant Task.—The Prospect Park Commissioners have appropriated $1,000 to defray the expenses of Mr. Vaux, one of the Park architects, for three months in Europe, while he looks at some of the biggest and finest parks; also, $500 to purchase photographs, plans, &c.

Soldiers and Sailors.—The New-York Soldiers' and Sailors' State Central Committee will meet at Albany on the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., at the Delavan House.

NEW-JERSEY.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.—In the recent account of an extensive fire in Weehawken no mention was made of the Hoboken Fire Department. It is but justice to that body to state that they, too, participated in the putting out of the fire, that they were the first before the burning buildings, and were the most effectual in their efforts toward preventing the fire from spreading.

Threatening His Life.—A man named Abraham Van Wort appeared before Judge Aldridge, at Hudson City, yesterday morning, and charged Thos. Foley with having used threatening language toward him. Van Wort having sworn that he believed Foley would take his life, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the last named gentleman.

Saved from Drowning.—A German, aged about 30, while attempting to cross the river near the Thread Works, Newark, got cramped, and would have been drowned but for Mr. Wm. Jacobus, a Post Office clerk, who rescued him.

Third Assembly District Republican Meeting.—A meeting of this body was held last evening at No. 146 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. A large number of members were enrolled.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

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The Nominations for the Presidency and the magnificent Summer Hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are before the public. The recherche productions of the incomparable hatter will find their way to the heads of the people, let the political heart beat as it will.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

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MARRIED.

Robbins—McKeage.—On Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. J. Samuel Corneille, at the residence of the bride's father, William H. Robbins to Eliza Jane McKeage, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Allee.—On Thursday, July 16, Mary Jane, wife of Joseph B. Allee, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 90 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Aymar.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 16, Louis Samuel, youngest son of Fredk. S. and Mary Aymar, aged 6 months and 9 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 382 Cumberland-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

Boddington.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, July 13, John Boddington, of Cuddington, Oxfordshire, England, aged 61 years, 2 months and 26 days.

Interred at Yonkers, N. Y.

Buck.—On Thursday, July 16, Agnes Elton, daughter of C. Elton and Sophia S. Buck, aged 6 months and 9 days.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Church.—In Fair Haven, Mass., on Tuesday, July 14, of cholera infantum, Charlie Dayton, second son of William P. and Eunice G. Church, of Brooklyn, E. D.

The funeral took place from the residence of his uncle, Seth H. Keith, on Thursday, the 16th inst. The remains were interred in Riverside Cemetery, Fair Haven.

Darling.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 15, Louisa A., wife of Cassius Darling.

The funeral will take place at the late residence of the deceased, No. 38 West 39th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Ells.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 15, Henry W. Ells, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 25 East 14th-st.

Gansevoort.—At his residence, in Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 15, Commodore Guest Gansevoort, U. S. N., in the 56th year of his age.

Gandy.—On Wednesday, July 15, Wm. W. Gandy, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother, Sheppard Gandy, No. 174 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 17th inst.

Hall.—At 1 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, July 14, at the residence of his brother, Dr. Edwards Hall, No. 336 4th-av., Hon. Willis Hall, of congestion, aged 67 years, 3 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 17th inst., at the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Hallock.—Suddenly, Charles S. Hallock, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also of his sons-in-law, John J. Silleocks and F. P. Wood, are invited to attend his funeral from West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Members of Cyrus Lodge, No. 208, also members of Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, are invited to attend.

Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. & A. M.—The members are hereby summoned to attend a special communication to be held on Friday, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at their rooms, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Charles S. Hallock. Members of Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, are invited to attend.

By order EDWIN FERGUSON, M.
Henry S. Vrooman, Secretary.

Livingston.—In this City, on Thursday, July 16, Van Brugh Livingston, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Stephen's Church, in East 28th st., on Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Ludlow.—On Wednesday night, July 15, from stroke of the sun, William H. Ludlow, son of Dr. Edward G. Ludlow, of this City, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Church this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Marsden.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 15, Sarah Martha, the wife of William N. Marsden, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Thomas and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 171 Sands-st., on Friday, July 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Scott.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 429 West 22d-st., John H. Scott, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, this day, (Friday,) the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Worrall.—On Wednesday, July 15, Charles A., infant son of Isaac G. and Helen R. Worrall.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) July 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 404 East 53d-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B 11:45; C, O and D 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

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For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $31 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

$10,000 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO ISSUED, IN JUNE LAST, FORGED OR ALTERED CERTIFICATES OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG, ROCK ISLAND, ERIE RAILWAY AND PACIFIC MAIL STOCKS.

BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS.

JOHN S. SAUZADE, Chairman Joint Committe.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

FOR SALE,

INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 39 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES,

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall St.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR, A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold, and the principal is redeemable in gold in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The Company is chartered by the State of Maine, with a capital of $1,000,000, and is authorized to issue its bonds to the extent of $800,000, secured by a mortgage on its entire property, and franchise to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, trustees. The proceeds of these bonds will be applied in part payment of the cost of the works. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company of New-Jersey, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the Lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city about sixteen miles.

Attention is called to the following indorsements:

[OFFICIAL.]

From the Mayor of Portland.

The rapid progress of the Portland Water Works and the necessity of their completion as a guard to the safety of the property and the health of the city demand of me a public expression of confidence in the managers and their securities.

The bonds are based upon a liberal franchise, and expenditures largely in excess of bonds issued: and, with a knowledge of these facts, and the energy and ability with which the works are prosecuted, I cordially commend the bonds of the Company to the citizens of Portland and the public at large as a safe and highly-advantageous investment.

The income cannot fail to insure the payment of the interest and the redemption of the bonds.

PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.

{ Official seal of the City of Portland. } JACOB McLELLAN, Mayor.

From Ex-Mayor Stevens, of Portland.

Having had the opportunity of becoming acquainted to some extent with the plan of the Portland Water Company, and knowing something of its ability to prosecute successfully the work it has undertaken, I would recommend its bonds to the favorable notice of the public, believing that the judicious management of the Company will make them a safe and profitable investment.

AUG. E. STEVENS, Ex-Mayor.

From Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr.

PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.

Having been made one of the Trustees in the deed of trust of the Portland Water Company, I have naturally looked somewhat into the condition of the Company, and made inquiry in reference to its movements and prospects.

I am fully persuaded that the enterprise is, financially speaking, a wise and safe one, and that it will, with proper management, be highly remunerative. I cannot and do not doubt that the demand for water will be such as to make the enterprise successful, and establish its securities as among our best investments.

I. WASHBURNE, JR.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 2 Broad-st.

$3,000 REWARD.

STOLEN
from the office of
T. F. MORRIS, Banker, No. 7 Wall-st.,
about 1½ P. M., this day,
$21,000 5-20 COUPON BONDS.
ISSUE OF 1862.

FIRST SERIES.	FOURTH SERIES.	
No. 11,772	No. 65,005	
No. 60,043	No. 65,006	
No. 61,039	No. 65,007	
FOURTH SERIES.		
No. 2,676	No. 110,241	20 Bonds of $1,000 each.
No. 18,143	No. 110,242	
No. 25,694	No. 110,243	
No. 79,361	No. 110,244	
No. 56,095	No. 110,245	
No. 56,196	No. 110,502	
No. 63,507	No. 110,504	
No. 26,253 No. 36,254	2 Bonds of $500 each, Second Series.	

$3,000 reward will be paid upon return of Bonds.

JULY 16, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867. Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, payable Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court House. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 6, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 16, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	113⅝	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '67...	109⅝	109⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	113⅝	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '68..	109¼	109⅜
5-20 Reg., 1862....	109⅛	109⅜	10-40 Registered.	107⅞	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Coupon......	107⅞	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅝	110⅞	Gold....................	142⅝	142⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅛	111⅜	July, 7.30...........	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 C., '65, new..	108⅞	109⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.

OFFICE NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Subscription book is now open for an increased capital of this Company to $750,000, and will remain open until the 31st inst. Subscriptions may be paid at any time prior to the 31st inst., and a rebate of interest will be allowed to that date.

By order of the Board.

IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
JAMES D. FISH,
R. H. LOWRY,
HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOHN W. MOTT,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
GEORGE B. CARHART,
R. M. HENING,
EDWIN PARSONS.

JOHN W. MOTT, President.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,750,000
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, July 28, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," authorized by the 7th section of chapter 565 of the Laws of 1865, and by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted June 19, 1868. The said stock is to provide means for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out a road or public drive between 59th and 155th sts., as per report of said Commissioners, confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 15, 1868, and the expenses, charges, and disbursements in same matter. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, in the year 1908. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1868.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.

JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT, FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.

Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted.

B. E. SMITH, President.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS TOWNSHIP TEN PER Cent. Bonds, Bank Stocks and Real Estate Mortgages; Lewis Run Coal and Iron Company Bonds.

MANSFIELD, FREESE & BROWNELL,
Bankers, No. 50 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.

Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.

per annum on sums of $500 and under. 6 per cent. on sums over that amount which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1868, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

1868. JULY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum (free from National Tax) will be paid on and after TUESDAY, July 21, on all sums of Five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the first of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will commence to bear interest from the first of July.

Bank open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1, to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

WM. S. WHITTOCK, } Vice Pr's. | JOHN McLEAN, Pres.
N. J. HAINES, } | G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,

NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.

Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.

Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER
BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED TO depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, payable, free of tax, on or after Monday, 20th inst.

The bank is open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. B. KEELER, Vice-President.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

T. B. BLEECKER & SCHOOLEY,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, have removed from No. 25 Pine-st. to their new and commodious Auction and Real Estate Rooms, No. 31 Cortlandt-st.

CASH ADVANCED
ON CONSIGNMENTS OF GOODS
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Real Estate and Merchandise at auction and private sale. Houses and stores rented as usual.

TEACHERS.

A LADY GRADUATE, WITH EIGHT years' experience in teaching, and well qualified in English, Latin, music and drawing, desires an engagement, to commence in September. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, Post Office Box No. 191, Somerville, N. J.

TEACHER WANTED—A LADY, EXPErienced in Music and English. State particulars and where to be seen immediately. BLAIR, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—TO EXCHANGE reports and fill vacancies. Address the "American Educational Union, No. 737 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NOS. 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 10th inst.

Condition of Company July 1, 1868;

Cash Capital...............................	$200,000 00
Surplus..	179,060 64
Capital and Surplus............................	$379,060 64

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL...............................	$200,000 00
SURPLUS..	130,233 38
NET ASSETS, JULY 1, 1868..............	$330,233 38

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government Tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash capital....................................	$250,000
Surplus...	207,000
Total assets....................................	$457,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 10, 1868.

STANDARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 117 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIPP, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, July 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 30, of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, 13th.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2¾ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent., payable Aug. 3, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. until Aug. 4.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared an interest dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock, for the six months ending July 1, 1868, payable at the office of the Company on demand, free of Government tax. By order of the Board.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after July 20, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst., free of Government tax.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE, CO.,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL O. ROCKWELL, of Jersey City, County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DORIS HOLSBERGER and GUSTAV ZIBELIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN MERCHANT, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM L. SCHOENER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and GEORGE DWIGHT, of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

JULY 17, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYRON SPEAR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Myron Spear, aforesaid, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1868.

jy3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC C. NOE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac C. Noe, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1868.

jy3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. BILLINGS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John N. Billings, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1868.

jy3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Bernstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2nd day of July, 1868.

jy3-law-3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 1,221.—In the matter of JOHN D. SEEBECK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John D. Seebeck, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1868.

jy3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN A. LEE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen A. Lee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.

jy17-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. SMALLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George C. Smalley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy3-law3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN SHARP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Sharp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1868.

jy3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK C. DEVLIN and JOHN HAGAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Patrick C. Devlin and John Hagan, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy10-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES HERNON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1868.

jy17-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD S. STOKES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward S. Stokes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 2d day of July, 1868.

JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,

jy3-law3wF* No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. McCONKEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James A. McConkey, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

D. A. STEPHENS, of Newburgh, N. Y.,

jy3-law3wF Assignee.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK. ss.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EUGENE PULVER, of Hudson, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

A. FRANK B. CHASE, Assignee.

EDWARD P. MAGOUN, Solicitor. jy17-law3wF*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. HAIG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 17, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. BOWERS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George W. Bowers, carrying on business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.

jy17-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 13th day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALFRED W. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

RUFUS L. TODD, Assignee.

jy17-law3wF* No. 312 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK BERTHOUD, and AUGUSTUS S. DALZELL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Frederick Berthoud, and Augustus S. Dalzell, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1868.

jy3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER H. BALCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ebenezer H. Balch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1868.

jy3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL IKELHEIMER and JOEL ADLER, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emanuel Ikelheimer and Joel Adler, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who were, to wit., on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of themselves by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy10-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN PIERSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Pierson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN P. MANN,

jy3-law3wF* Assignee,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. BEVERIDGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James B. Beveridge, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

D. A. STEPHENS, of Newburgh, N. Y.,

jy3-law3wF Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWMAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Newman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of July, 1868.

JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,

jy3-law3wF No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY G. EVANS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry G. Evans, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868.

ARCHIBALD W. SPIER, Assignee,

jy10-law3wF* No. 68 Wall-st., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. PHELPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles H. Phelps, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy17-law3wF No. 157 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. PARKINSON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William S. Parkinson, of the town of Blooming Grove, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Newburgh, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

CHAS. T. TITUS,

j3-law3wF Of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDed 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.

All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT seamstress, a situation in a respectable private family; understands tailoring, dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing in the neatest style; can operate on any machine; best City references. No. 133 East Houston-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress; understands the business in all its branches; would assist in the chamber work; no objection to the country; the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; good reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 244 West 29th-st., in candy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family, as cook; no objection to assist in washing, nor going to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 161 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged widow lady to attend an invalid lady or gentleman, or as housekeeper; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call or address No. 348 West 36th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do cooking or as general servant; will be found neat, respectful and economical; a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing, or as waitress; good City references. Call for two days at No. 194 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a respectable young woman; can take the place of a man; take the charge of silver, &c., in the best manner; or chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer; private family preferred; no objections to the country; best City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; understands baking and pastry, or housework of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objections to the country or a private boarding house; good City reference. Call at 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND assist with chamberwork by a highly recommended young woman; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a genteel family as nurse, and to assist in waiting or chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 346 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress or chamberwork and fine washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 135 West 28th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PLACE IN A RESPECTABLE private family as cook and to assist with the washing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 33d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT IN THE STATES as lady housekeeper, copyist, amanuensis, or any other capacity not menial. Address Miss WALTON, No. 159 Brock-st., Toronto.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; no objections to the country; good City reference. No. 248 West 17th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is willing to work in the garden, and make himself useful about the house; the best of reference. Address C. A. LITTLEFIELD, No. 516 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener to raise truck, fruits, &c., for market; long experience in market trade; wages moderate, with percentage on the sales; good reference given. Address C. B., No. 201 Fulton-st., in seed store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, (English,) a situation as coachman and groom in a private family in the country; willing and obliging, and first-class City reference as to capability, &c. Address W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business; City and country references; any address left promptly attended to. Address M. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; understands the care of horses and cows; is willing to make himself useful; is a good driver. Address P. W., this day, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—I WANT A MAN TO TAKE THE wholesale agency for the Pacific States, and open an office in California and supply sub-agents in every county with Lloyd's two great revolving double maps of Europe and America; and America with the 4,000 county colored map of the United States on the back, issued to-day, and needed by every family, school and library in the land; with Lloyd's Patent Reversers, by which either map can be thrown front. Each map is 64x64 inches large, with ribbon binding and double-faced rollers; cost $100,000, and three years' labor. Price only $4, worth $50. A small capital will do to start with. Also, a man to open an office in New-Orleans, for the Southern States, and the New-England States, Western States, Canadas, South America, Cuba, Europe, &c. $10 a copy can be got for these great maps. Send for circular, terms, &c. Twenty new maps under way. J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent postpaid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, NEAT, WILLing, sober Protestant man as coachman and gardener, who understands both branches thoroughly, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place fifteen miles from the City. Address Box No. 5,451 Post Office.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD PRACTICAL STONE cutters or cutters and masons to go to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. For further information apply to Col. S. CRISPIN, U. S. A., corner Greene and Houston sts., entrance on Greene-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse, thoroughly competent to take care of children, who can give the best references. Answer with name, address and references, to Box No. 4,675 Post Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, STEADY BOY, about 16 or 17 years old, one accustomed to the care of horses. Inquire at the carpenter shop, corner 77th-st. and 2d-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND store. Apply at No. 910 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, N. Y.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:

SECTION I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

SECTION II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones,) which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO DOCK BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for the building of a bulkhead on the Hudson River, in front of land of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, between South 8th-st. and South 9th-st., Jersey City, N. J., with the requisite excavations therefor, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, until Monday, July 20, 1868.

Specifications for the work may be had on application at the Company's office.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 15, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying Forage and Grain Sacks, for shipment to Washington, as follows, viz.:

9,000 (nine thousand) bushels Oats, best quality, 32 pounds to the bushel.

4,000 (four thousand) bushels Corn, best quality, 56 pounds to the bushel.

225 (two hundred and twenty-five) tons Hay, good merchantable timothy, such as has been heretofore furnished this department for shipping, 2,000 pounds (net weight) to the ton.

4,600 (four thousand six hundred) Grain Sacks—3,000 three bushel, and 1,600 two and one-half bushel—samples will be submitted with bid.

The Forage will be subject to inspection by an officer of this department. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids, of accepting portion of bids, or of awarding the furnishing to the party whose proposition makes the best average, as is deemed most advisable. The successful bidders are expected to deliver to vessels, which will be placed at any practicable point provided for them in New-York Harbor. Delivery to commence immediately. The names of sureties are required to accompany each bid.

Proposals should be indorsed proposals for "Forage", and "Grain Sacks," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Major-Gen. and A. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE ACTION BURGLAR Proof Window Lock and Sash Holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price per dozen $4 90; a liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade; State and County rights for sale. J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA	July 18	CALEDONIA	Aug. 8
IOWA	July 25	BRITANNIA	Aug. 15
COLUMBIA	Aug. 1	HIBERNIA	Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board.

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, July 25
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	MONDAY, July 27
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, Aug. 1

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship SMIDT, (Capt. H. RASCHEN,) of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Payable in Gold.
Second Cabin	30	
Steerage	22	

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, will leave SATURDAY, July 18, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO	July 23	PALMYRA	Aug. 13
TARIFA	July 30	MALTA	Aug. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on FRIDAY, July 24.

Per cubic foot, 80 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about six days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.

CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. THOS. ELLIS, July 25
ARIEL, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. J. G. JONES, Aug. 8
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR, Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 49 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 24—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——

Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,

for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, July 18
CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, July 25

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

In consequence of sickness at Havana, the above steamship will sail direct for Sisal and Vera Cruz on present voyage.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers

JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

STEAMBOATS.

THE
BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON	$1 00

Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.

A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class	$1 00
To Providence, first class	50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin)	$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
New-York, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

EAST RIVER LINE.

The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Albany Day Line Steamboats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. On and after Monday, July 13, the day line boats will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M., arriving at Albany in time to connect with trains on the Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Saturdays and Sunday, $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 15, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 16, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 17, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 17, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 18, 6:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 19, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 19, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 19, 6:30 P. M.	

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

CHEAP TRAVELING TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare only $1. During the warm weather the elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT will make special trips, leaving, alternately, every SATURDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:30. Excursion tickets for Saturday up and Sunday down, $1 50.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon 3:40; 34th-st. 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:30; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20c.; fare to Yonkers, 15c.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOMAS COLYER leaves the pier, foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st., 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL Leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867; hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY K. SHELDON, William J. Hoyt, Samuel A. Busick, Edward Lynes and J. Erastus Sheldon, plaintiffs, against D. M. WILSON, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-three cents, with interest from the 18th day of March, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 17, 1868.

SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1868.

SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
je26-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT "RUTHERFURD PARK," ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, VILLA PLOTS AT PRIVATE SALE, NINE MILES (40 MINUTES) FROM THE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK. On the Erie Railway.

For maps and particulars inquire at the hotel on the grounds, or of

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.
Or of D. E. CULVER,
No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ON STATEN Island—A gentleman's most beautiful residence; forty-seven acres, with all kinds of nice buildings; it is on the Richmond Road, three miles from the ferry; possession immediately. Apply to J. P. PAYTEN, No. 165 Henry-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SPLENDID SUBURBAN HOME AT A SACRIFICE—Located on Broadway, Brooklyn.—Double house, in excellent order; over half an acre of ground, filled with choice fruits and vegetables; good barn. MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY. Worth $18,000. Offers solicited. Particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TAMMANY HALL.—THE FIVE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 140 East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall, having been thoroughly overhauled, frescoed, papered and painted throughout, is offered to be leased; gas and bells in every room; is well adapted for a respectable boarding house. For permits to see the premises apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

A HOUSE AND HALF AN ACRE OF land to rent or lease; delightfully situated on the river bank at Tottenville, Staten Island; in perfect order; one hour and a half from City; terms low. Address S. T., Post Office, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON Brooklyn Heights, in Remsen-st., between Henry and Hicks sts; possession given immediately. Apply to HINSDALE & PATTERSON, Attorneys, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,

STONINGTON, CONN.

This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.

Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

"DIXON HOUSE."

WESTERLY, R. I.

This large, new and elegant Hotel, just completed and furnished throughout in the most thorough manner as a strictly first-class House in every particular, was opened on Thursday, the 18th day of June. Its situation in the pleasant town of Westerly, on the Pawcatuck River, and Shore Line Railroad connecting by small steamer or carriages in forty minutes with "Watch Hill," one of the finest seashore watering places in the country, and it being so easily accessible by the splendid Stonington steamers, or Shore Line Railroad, and the best House between New-York and Boston, offer great inducements to visitors.

The subscriber respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public that this House is not intended as a Summer resort only, but will be kept open throughout the year. ALVIN PEAVEY, Proprietor.

WESTERLY, R. I., June 25, 1868.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)

CHARLES L. BEACH.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

"THE RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL"

WILL BE OPENED

For the reception of guests on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., new and newly and elegantly furnished on the banks of the beautiful Passaic, and only 9 miles or 45 minutes from City Hall, New-York. Apply at the hotel, or see plans at E. S. & J. TORREY'S, No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for boarders; it is desirably situated a short distance from the beach, well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a large hotel; stage is at Branchport on arrival of afternoon train; stages also run to the beach; terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., or at Long Branch.

THOMPSON ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, New-Jersey.—This favorite shady sea-side resort, is now opened for guests. Terms moderate. Boats leave the foot of Chambers-st. daily, and the steamboat *River Queen* leaves Desbrosses-st. every day at 10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., stopping at Pier No. 3 at 4:20. J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTaurant proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE.—Beautiful and healthy Summer resort; pure mountain air, fine fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; stages meet the 10 A. M. train daily. M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y.—NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL opens July 13, Butterfield House; superb accommodations for 200 guests; daily trains for Trenton Falls; porters at all trains; baggage free. GEO. W. PEARSON, proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT, at No. 34 Clinton-place, 18th-st.—This house has just been thoroughly renovated. Single and suites of rooms, splendidly furnished, with board. The location is very desirable; the University cars pass the door every three minutes.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO OR FOUR BEDrooms and parlor, with good board, for the Winter or year, in a pleasant and desirable location, for a family of adults. Address Box No. 4,494 Post Office, stating terms and location.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES GOOD plain board in the upper part of Harlem, within convenient distance of the cars and steamboat. Address, stating location and terms, C. C., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, and board for two only $16 a week; fifteen minutes from Central Park, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BOARD WITH PARTIES SPEAKing French; private family, where no other language is spoken preferred; terms to be moderate. Address Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT BEDROOM for $10, and a little room for $6 monthly, for a gentleman or a respectable lady, in the private house No. 54 Allen-st.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful parlors and chambers, with bath and bedrooms attached.

AT NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals.

FINE ARTS.

HISTORICAL GROUP,

"THE COUNCIL OF WAR,"

BY JOHN RODGERS. A Statuette Group representing President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant in council. Price $25. Also,

"TAKING THE OATH,"
"SCHOOL EXAMINATION,"
"ONE MORE SHOT."

$15 each, and other subjects by same artist. These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A WATCH AND CHAIN; OWNER CAN recover the same by proving property and paying expenses; if not called for immediately, will be sold to pay expenses. JOHN S. DUFFY, No. 1½ Greenwich-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, TUESDAY, July 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF MRS. SARAH TALMAN, DECEASED.

	Par value.
20 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank	$50 each
203 shares Bank of New-York National Banking Association	100 each
96 shares National Bank of Commerce	100 each
57 shares Bank of America	100 each
20 shares National Bank of the Commonwealth	100 each
38 shares City National Bank of New-York	100 each
100 shares Phoenix National Bank of the City of New-York	20 each
30 shares Park National Bank	100 each
30 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank	100 each
40 shares Marine National Bank	50 each
26 shares Metropolitan National Bank	100 each
20 shares National Bank of the State of New-York	100 each
65 shares Shoe and Leather National Bank	100 each
40 shares Grocers' National Bank	50 each
120 shares People's National Bank	25 each
10 shares New-York County National Bank	100 each
33 shares Continental National Bank	100 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Bank	100 each
26 shares National Bank of North America	100 each
26 shares Nassau Bank	100 each
20 shares North River Bank	50 each
60 shares American Exchange National Bank	100 each
15 shares Atlantic National Bank, City of New-York	75 each
15 shares First National Bank, City of Brooklyn	100 each
100 shares Fourth National Bank, City of New-York	100 each
16 shares National Mechanics' Banking Association	50 each
40 shares Washington Insurance Company of the City of New-York	50 each
160 shares Harlem Gas Light Company	50 each
10 shares New-York Central Railroad Company	100 each
20 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	100 each
23 shares Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	100 each

By order of EDWARD DEWITT, Executor.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, By order of Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, the Iron Steamer

VIRGIN.

Clyde-built; length, 216 ft.; breadth, 24 ft. 5 in.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 9 in.; tonnage, 441 84-100; engines double oscillating.

For further particulars inquire at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom House.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

158 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
101 cases fresh Lisbon Lemons.
80 cases fresh Naples Lemons landing ex-steamer Cuba, from Liverpool.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.

LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale. On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues at sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL FRIDAY, JULY 17, (THIS DAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 Nassau-st., a genteel assortment of household furniture, &c. Also, office desks, book-cases, volumes of books, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868. my28-lawtojuly30

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

THOSE WISHING BOARD ON THE Catskill Mountains can find good board and pleasant rooms at E. H. Layman's Hotel, Greene County, N. Y. Board from $5 to $8 per week. E. H. LAYMAN.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson.—A few desirable rooms may be obtained at the Willow-av. House. Apply immediately to JOHN H. ACKINSON, Cornwall, N. Y.

CONVENTION RETURN TICKETS.—Last day's sales, at No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.

At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.

Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

TRAVELING BONNETS AND NEAPOLItan Hats, new styles, now ready for August and September. Sun hats, $1. Children's hats. Straw bonnets and hats, $1. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Please save this.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of BALLOU BROTHER & CO.

SAMUEL B. BALLOU,
BENJAMIN L. BALLOU,
W. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
SIXTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT
DRAMATIC
SATIRE,
THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY
PUBLIC
AND
PRESS
THE
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WM. WHEATLEY ... Lessee and Manager

BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. H. BATEMAN has the honor to announce the second season of Opera Bouffe in America, commencing

MONDAY EVENING, July 20.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
OF OFFENBACH'S
BARBE BLEUE,
(Bluebeard,)
OPERA BOUFFE IN FOUR ACTS.

MLLE. IRMA	as	BOULOTTE
MLLE. LAMBELE	as	PRINCESS HERMIA
MLLE. DUCLOS	as	QUEEN CLEMENTINE
MR. AUJAC	as	BARBE BLEUE
MR. DARDIGNAC	as	PRINCE SAPHIR
MR. LAGRIFFOUL	as	COUNT OSCAR
MR. DUCHESNE	as	POPOLANI
MR. FRANCIS	as	KING BOBECHE
MR. EDGARD	as	ALVAREZ

ENTIRELY NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES.
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY.
GRAND CHORUS OF SIXTY VOICES.
FULL ORCHESTRA OF TALENTED MUSICIANS.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS WILL COMMENCE THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, JULY 16, at the Box Office, Niblo's Garden, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks a space four feet wide in Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

2. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, with branches in Avenue A and in Fifty-eighth-street.

3. For paving with trap block Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.

4. For building sewers in Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with branches in Fifth-avenue.

5. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks a space four feet wide in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the Harlem River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.

2. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, and First-avenue and the East River; also, both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; also, both sides of Avenue A and the east side of First-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to a point half way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

3. Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on the west side of Eleventh-avenue.

4. Both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also the south side of Sixty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third streets.

5. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the Harlem River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 11, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The creditors of JOSEPH LOADER, of No. 543 6th-av., New-York, are hereby notified to send their accounts to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of this month, as I will not take notice of any claims presented after that date. Also, those indebted to the said Joseph Loader are hereby notified to pay to me only.

ADOLPH TUSKA, Assignee,
No. 543 6th-av., or No. 212 Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Seventh District, State of New-York, (comprising the 11th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York.)—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law that I have received the annual list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable; and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from this date until and including the 15th day of July, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The said list contains the taxes upon incomes of the year 1867; the taxes upon carriages, billiard tables, plate and gold watches for the year ending March 1, 1869, and the special taxes upon business, trades and professions for the year ending April 30, 1869.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same, to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the said Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board in the City Hall on MONDAY next, the twentieth instant, at twelve o'clock, noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of the wood in piers, under water, and also all parties interested in dock building, owners and lessees of piers, &c., are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.

THOMAS CONNOR,
GEORGE McGRATH, } Committee on Wharves,
MICHAEL NORTON, Piers and Slips.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred a resolution proposing to widen Broadway, from Seventeenth to Nineteenth streets, on the east side, to the width of the proposed Boulevard at Eighty-ninth-street, of which the widened street will be a continuation southerly, will meet in the Chamber of the Board in the City Hall on TUESDAY, twenty-first instant, at twelve o'clock, noon. Owners and occupants of property on the line of the proposed improvement, and all persons interested, are hereby notified to be present at the above time and place.

THOMAS COMAN,
JOHN MOORE,
EUGENE WARD, } Special
JOHN HARDY, Committee.
JAMES E. COULTER.

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 23, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 52 feet 3 inches on Thames-st., by 32 feet 2⅜ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

EDWARD N. SMITH, } Executors.
j3-1w6mF* LOUISA P. PETTIT,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.

BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

Admission ... 50 cents.

Last two nights of the season, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND DUCHESS,
with SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE,
in the principal characters.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY, Aug. 3—FOUL PLAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

G. L. Fox's Grand Spectacular Pantomime. Nineteenth week.

Delightful Marvels,
Wonderful Illusions,
Grotesque Fun,
Great Skating.
G. L. FOX AS CLOWN.
Matchless Dancing,
Offenbach's Music,
Gorgeous Scenery,
Fairy Tricks.

THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALI.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAYS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
DALY'S GREAT PICTURE OF CITY LIFE,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—NEW OPERA HOUSE.

CROWDED. FUN. SUCCESS.
EUGENE'S
EUGENE'S

African Ballet Troupe in Grand Divertissement.

LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.

UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH.
UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH.
HORN. SEYMOUR. EMMETT.
DAN BRYANT.
FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.

Steamboat Race. Terrific Explosion.
14th-st. (Bryant's Minstrels.) 14th-st.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON—NEW STAR COMPANY.

Pantomimes, Ballets, Farces, Burlesque, Negro Acts, Songs, Banjo Acts, Acrobats, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 17, at 8,
SIXTY-FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:

1.	March, "En Avant"	Gung'l
2.	Overture, "Elizabeth"	Rossini
3.	Waltz, "Hochzeits-Klaenge"	Strauss
4.	Grand Finale, "Don Carlos"	Verdi
5.	Overture, "Les deux Journees"	Cherubini
6.	Allegretto, from the 8th Symphony	Beethoven
7.	Andante from Symphony in C	Schubert
8.	Overture, "Tannhaeuser"	Wagner
9.	Overture, "Fra Diavolo"	Auber
10.	Serenade	Schubert
11.	Waltz, "Wiener Stimmen"	Strauss
12.	Quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse"	Offenbach
	CONDUCTOR	THEODORE THOMAS

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Private Boxes TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.

For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, July 18, at 8,
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND WEEKLY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The favorite Sea Steamer WALTER BRETT, Capt. C. W. BRUNDAGE, will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., every FRIDAY during the fishing season, commencing FRIDAY, July 17, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave the Banks at 2 o'clock P. M. Refreshments, Bait, Hooks and Lines for sale on board.

N. B.—No intoxicating drink allowed sold on this steamer. WALTER BRETT & CO.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SARATOGA Springs and return. Sunday in Saratoga. Fare for the entire excursion, $4 50. The elegant steamer VANDERBILT, with comfort for 1,000 passengers, will leave SATURDAY EVENING, July 18, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., and at 6:30 o'clock, from Pier foot of West 34th-st. Passengers can spend all day Sunday in Saratoga, and be in New-York Monday, at 6 A. M. Tickets for sale at No. 308 West-st.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, High Bridge and Karl's Park.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN will leave Harlem every hour, from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Leave Peck Slip, every hour, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITEStone, Sand's Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 10th and 37th sts. each way. Returning leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 28 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

"HOUSEHOLD MUSIC."—(PUBLISHED this day)—A new collection of popular vocal and piano-forte music in books, 40 cents each; printed on the finest toned paper from entirely new type; each number with illustrated wrapper and a full-page illustration, intended as a companion series to Boosey's MUSICAL CABINET. HOUSEHOLD MUSIC No. 1 contains fifteen household songs; No. 3, thirty sacred songs; No. 4, nine piano-forte gems; No. 5, ten piano-forte gems; No. 6, twenty-nine sacred piano-forte pieces. Boosey & Co.'s catalogue of cheap musical publications, with supplement, free on application. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW AND second-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also 100 pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR PIANO, (MATE TO one sent to Paris Exposition;) price, $500; manufacturers' price, $900. Apply at No. 139 Broadway, Room 1.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEETINGS.

THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY of New-York and vicinity will meet at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., FRIDAY, July 17, at 2 P. M. By order of the Master Masons' Association.

J. T. CONOVER, Pres't.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS AND LIVER cured by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which restores good appetite, perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs and liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and energy to the most enfeebled or disordered adult or infant, without medicine, inconvenience or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, curing dyspepsia, (indigestion,) constipation, flatulency, phlegm, catarrhs, debility, consumption, heartburn, acidity, headaches, neuralgia, hysteria, nervous, bilious, liver and stomach complaints, low spirits, as proved by 60,000 cures, including those of His Holiness the Pope, Field-Marshal the Duke of Pluskow, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Marchioness of Brenan, &c., which had resisted all medicines for thirty years. In tins, 1 lb., $2 50; 2 lbs., $4 50; 5 lbs., $10; 12 lbs., $20; 24 lbs., $36. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., and through all grocers and chemists.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

ALL CERTAIN DISEASES, ALSO NERVOUS and physical debility speedily and effectually cured without mercury; consultations strictly private and confidential. Dr. LEWIS, 7 Beach-st.; 33 years' experience.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines to cure. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed or no pay.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY.—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—DEBILITY cured by Dr. POWERS' LIFE ELIXIR. Recommended to all contemplating marriage. Success certain. Office No. 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent first post.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BANKING AND STOCK HOUSE, WITH good credit and experience on the Stock Exchange, desires a third partner, who has about $20,000 capital and can influence additional business. Address, in confidence, OPPORTUNITY, Box No. 4,020 New-York Post Office.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

Extraordinary Action of Comptroller Connolly—He Refuses to Pay a Claim which he Allows to be Just—His Bargain with Gov. Fenton in Regard to the Tax Levies.

About three weeks ago the publisher of the TIMES addressed a note to Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller of this City, requesting payment of a claim for advertising, which had been standing for some three years against the City, and for which provision had been made in the Tax Levies.

The following correspondence then ensued:

LETTER FROM MR. CONNOLLY.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 14, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication relative to the claim of the NEW-YORK TIMES, for advertising for the City and county.

In accordance with my determination not to audit or settle any claim against the City or County Government, not specifically provided for in the recent tax levies, or covered by a general appropriation therein, I must decline to audit or settle the claim which you present.

It is due to you that I should explain the reasons which influence me in adopting a course of action which would seem to be a disregard of the duty imposed by the recent levies. You will recollect that these levies remained for several weeks in the hands of His Excellency the Governor, without being signed, and that the general impression was that they would not be signed. Regarding the virtual veto of these measures to provide means for the support of the City and County Governments as a great calamity to our citizens, I considered it to be my duty to do all in my power to avert the threatened evils. I visited Albany and waited on His Excellency, and found that he entertained grave doubts in regard to the propriety of allowing these levies to go into operation. His chief difficulty arose from the provisions of the levies under which the power is given to settle your claim, and other claims of a like character. His Excellency doubted whether an authority so general and involving such large interests, ought to be conferred on any public officer. To relieve His Excellency in this respect I wrote him a letter stating explicitly that I would not exercise the power of settling claims conferred in these levies, and it was after the receipt of this letter that they were signed and became laws. I wrote this letter to Gov. FENTON in good faith, and in good faith I intend to live up to its promise. I therefore decline to entertain your claim, and leave you to such remedy as the Courts may afford.

I shall not enter upon any argument to justify my action in the premises. I believed that I was doing good in endeavoring to secure the Executive approval of these measures, although I waived an authority vested in me which might be fairly exercised for your benefit and that of others. I considered the greater good of the greater number, and if my action secured the signing of the levies, I think my course will meet the approbation of the tax-payers of our City.

Very respectfully,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
GEORGE JONES, Esq., NEW-YORK TIMES.

REPLY TO MR. CONNOLLY.

TIMES OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
R. B. Connolly, Esq., Comptroller New-York City:

DEAR SIR: I have received your communication of the 14th inst., in which you refuse to audit and settle the claim of the NEW-YORK TIMES for advertising for the City and County Government, although, by the direction of the acts of the late Legislature making provision for the City and County Governments, you are expressly authorized if not directed to do so. I do not understand you to deny the validity of the claim, or to assert that it ought not to be paid; but on the contrary, your statement that the authority of the said acts might be "fairly" exercised in support of the claim admits that it is a legal obligation of the City and County.

Conceding the claim to be valid, you refuse to audit and pay it because you made some arrangement or promise with or to Gov. FENTON that if he would approve the acts in question you would not carry into effect the provision made by the Legislature for the settlement of outstanding claims. You do not say that Gov. FENTON insisted on this arrangement as a condition of his approving these acts of the Legislature; nevertheless, you insist on carrying out the promise or statement made by you as implicitly as if it were in the power of Gov. FENTON and yourself to sit down and alter an act of the Legislature, and he and you had jointly expunged the provision made by the Legislature on the subject of claims. I deny that either you or the Governor have any such power. The provision made in the Tax levies in regard to the settlement of claims has a double object, and combines the interests of rightful claimants with those of the City and County. The object of the Legislature was to give to meritorious claimants a speedy means of reaching their just dues, and to save to the City and County and the tax-payers the heavy expenses of litigation, including Sheriff's fees on execution, the total of these expenses often far exceeding the amount of the claim itself. Of late years the reformatory legislation in regard to our City seems to have had as its chief object the creation of obstacles to the collection of just claims, and to furnish the occasion for special legislation at Albany to put through heavy, doubtful, suspicious, and sometimes notoriously fraudulent claims. An extract from the opinion of Mr. O'GORMAN as to the obstacles presented by this kind of legislation to the collection of honest claims against the City, as shown in the instance of Mr. A. T. STEWART's bill for goods furnished, is annexed. How objectionable claims are put through, the tax levies of late years show sufficiently in their special provisions.

The Legislature this year, profiting by the experience of the system of obstruction which had been adopted, restored the same authority in you that existed in Mr. HAWS, one of your predecessors, to settle honest claims without litigation, and it is this wise and just measure of relief which you assume to nullify, and, disregarding its provisions, you desire to remit me to the same rugged road of litigation over which Mr. STEWART was compelled to travel. It may be said that you have a discretion to exercise in passing on claims; this is undoubtedly the case, but while you cannot be directed as to how you shall decide a claim, you cannot refuse to enter upon its examination and make a decision.

With all due respect to you, I cannot believe, as I have before stated, that His Excellency the Governor is a party to the bargain, to be inferred from your note; but to follow the proposition suggested to its logical result, if the Governor signed the acts under consideration, from the inducement of your letter, or exacted the promise you made, with the expectation of individual advantage to him as a public man therefrom, in securing favor with any class of citizens which he would not have had in the regular discharge of his duty, he has disregarded, technically at least, the provisions of a very important statute. This statute, old-fashioned, unpopular and neglected as it is, may be found in the 3d volume of the 5th edition R. S., page 962, and provides that every person who shall promise or offer to any Governor "any individual advantage, present or prospective, to influence his action," and any Governor who shall accept the same, shall be guilty of bribery. The object of this statute, in its broad provisions, was to prevent any consideration but those of official duty from influencing a public officer, whether Governor or official.

If a Governor should undertake in the mode suggested by your letter to mingle his conscience with officials who are to execute the laws, and to approve of acts of the Legislature, according to private bargains and understandings contained in letters or more formal instruments, who could know from the statute book what the laws actually were? Resort would have to be made to the private consciences of others than the Executive, and the precise effect of laws could only be ascertained by consulting the letters and pigeon-hole promises of the Executive Department.

The Constitution provides that "every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not, he shall return it to that House in which it shall have originated." Here the duty of the Governor is plainly marked out, and if His Excellency did not approve of the tax levies, it was his duty to return them to the Assembly in which they originated, or if the Legislature had adjourned without giving him that opportunity, to withhold his signature. He had no right, I submit, to hold a conference with you or any other officer and enter into an agreement to defeat or suspend any provision of a bill which had passed the Senate and Assembly. And, finally, to approve of the bill with the conditions annexed, as per letter of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, in the pocket of the Governor.

I think you do Gov. FENTON great injustice in supposing that he could have made any such bargain. You certainly place yourself in a position not tenable or enviable in asserting even by implication that you consummated such an arrangement with him.

I contend, notwithstanding your letter to Gov. FENTON, that the authority of the acts in question in regard to claims still exist, and that it is to be taken in connection with the duties imposed by the charter on your department in like cases. By section 22 of the act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, it is expressly provided that the Finance Department, of which the Comptroller is declared to be the chief officer, "shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the corporation," and the like provision exists with regard to claims against the county.

The law as it stood before the passage of the tax levies of 1868, imperatively required you to perform the duty which I now demand shall be performed, and you have no right to refuse to execute it. The Counsel to the Corporation in the same opinion cited by me, herein says on this subject as follows:

1. The City should pay its just debts as soon as it can obtain funds wherewith to do so.

2. It having now, through the means of the City Tax Levy, placed within its control funds to enable it to pay its debts, it should not for one moment hesitate to pay them.

3. By section 22 of the City Charter of 1857 the Department of Finance, over which you now preside, is invested with power to settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the Corporation, and all accounts in which the Corporation is concerned either as debtor or creditor.

This power has not been taken away by any subsequent legislation. It still exists, and enables you now to adjust and settle all claims against the City, by the aid of the information which can be supplied to you by this Department, as well as with the knowledge as to the facts which is afforded by your own.

This, it is now your official right and your official duty to do, under the provisions of the City Charter referred to, viz.: To audit, adjust and settle all legal and equitable claims against the City, whether in judgment or otherwise; and to pay the creditors of the City as soon as you can find money to do so.

All this I advise you to do as soon as possible, and I shall be most happy to supply you with all information in possession of this department which can enable you to perform this duty intelligently.

I submit to you that your letter having been given however laudably, was in excess of the zeal required of, or the authority allowed to you, as a public officer, and that it is your duty to execute the law without regard to any such extra judicial efforts to set it aside, or private understandings with Governors or others that it is to be disregarded.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE JONES,
Publisher NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LAW IN THE CASE.

Extract from the opinion of Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, dated —— —, 1867.

"I have never been able to perceive any valid reason why the City of New-York should not pay its just debts when due, in the same manner as any other debtor should pay his creditors, and yet the collection of honest claims against this City is attended by so many difficulties, delay and risks, that lawyers of sagacity and reputation, as I am informed, are in the habit of advising their clients to have no dealings with a contracting party the fulfillment of whose obligations is at best so dilatory and so likely to need compulsion of expensive and protracted litigation. Take, as an instance, the case of A. T. STEWART vs. The Mayor, &c.

In this case goods were furnished by the plaintiff, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, to the amount of $754 80, in 1864, 1865 and 1866. An application to the Comptroller, the financial agent of the Corporation, fails to procure payment, the answer being that there is no fund appropriated to meet the claim. In other words, the debtor is insolvent. Mr. STEWART thereupon brings suit; the Corporation Counsel is instructed that the goods were delivered as claimed, in accordance with the resolution of the Common Council, but that there is no money appropriated for payment of the claim.

This fact, according to section 16, laws of 1866, is a defence to the action, and is duly pleaded. That is, it is made a defence to an action for goods sold and delivered that the debtor has no money wherewith to pay. The plaintiff thereupon moves for judgment in spite of this answer, and the case having been brought in the Superior Court, judgment is ordered in his favor. Here, again, he is met by another difficulty, viz.: In accordance with the provisions of section 10, chapter 876, Laws of 1866, he is bound as a condition of obtaining judgment that he should prove in open court that the amount sought to be recovered in said judgment still remains unexpended in the City Treasury to the credit of the appropriation to the specific object or purpose upon which the claim sued for is founded." This, of course, he cannot do, and this demand being made of him by the Corporation, counsel is also rejected by the Superior Court, and judgment is at last entered in his favor. Had this suit been in the Supreme Court, no judgment could have been entered, and the plaintiff would have been wholly without relief. This claim having now acquired the authority of a judgment, is among those for which the Legislature has made provision in the City Tax Levy of this year, and the creditor may perhaps indulge the hope that all difficulty is now at an end.

The Court has adjudged that the money is due; the Legislature has provided funds wherewith to pay it; but the plaintiff's troubles are not yet ended. The Legislature of 1867 has provided still further impediment.

"No part of said sum (that is, the sum provided for the payment of judgments) shall be expended in the payment of judgments obtained in contravention of the provisions of ch. 876 of the Laws of 1866." Sec. I., ch. 586, Laws of 1867.

You ask me, in your letter of April 29, what effect that restriction has on the payment of Mr. STEWART's judgments, and if my answer does not seem to you sufficient to warrant the payment, Mr. STEWART may be left to adopt such further measures as to his counsel may seem best. Is this just by this gentleman? His goods were furnished to the Corporation—the debt is due—the debtor has money in his hands wherewith to pay it, and yet it is still in question whether this clause in the Tax Levy of 1867 does not forbid the debtor to pay the debt!

THE WEATHER.

An Acceptable Change—Probable Close of the Heated Term—Cases of Sun-stroke Yesterday, &c.

Unless the meteorological signs at the present writing are deceptive, the citizens of New-York will be able to congratulate themselves this morning that the "heated term" has had its run, and they may reasonably indulge the hope that it will not have its rival again this season. It is now past the middle of July, and the records of the thermometer for the past forty years show that the hottest days always precede the present date. It has been a long siege, and its sad effects have been witnessed in the unprecedented number of victims whose deaths have been recorded in our columns during the last ten days; but it is no small matter of congratulation that the hot spell through which we have passed has not been accompanied by any epidemic, and that, excepting the mortality and suffering immediately resulting from the heat, the public health has been good. It was seriously apprehended last Spring by the Board of Health and the medical faculty generally that the City would be visited by cholera again this Summer, and it is perhaps even yet too early to dismiss all fears from this source; yet the season is now so far advanced that it is scarcely probable, in view of the past history of the epidemic in this City, that it can prevail to any alarming extent here this Summer. Nor have there been any indications thus far that the yellow fever is likely to approach our harbor this Summer as in many seasons past. So that our citizens may well bear up and be patient under the discomfort and dangers of the extreme hot weather, considering that it comes unattended by the greater perils of the pestilence and the scourge.

The reports of mortality resulting from the heat yesterday show a large falling off from the preceding days, and there is an encouraging prospect of more moderate weather in the feature. A brisk breeze commenced blowing about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and although the sun's rays were no less penetrating than the day before, yet their effects were counterbalanced in a measure by the currents of air which contributed greatly to the comfort of those whose avocations enabled them to keep in the shade. As the day bore on the breeze increased, and the sun became partly obscured by clouds, and by 4 o'clock P. M. quite a refreshing gale coursed its way through the streets, giving life and animation to pedestrians, such as they had not before experienced for two weeks. The cooling process went on gradually until evening, and last night, for, perhaps, the third time during the present month, people were enabled to renew their acquaintence with Dr. THOMPSON's "restorer—balmy sleep."

THE DEAD.

The following additional cases were reported yesterday to the Board of Coroners for inquest, the cause of death in each instance being stated to be sun-stroke or prostration by the heat:

ELIZA CROWE, No. 403 Tenth-avenue.

Mr. RODEWALD, No. 498 Eighth-avenue.

PETER SCALLY, No. 464 West Forty-first-street.

CHRISTIANA GREENER, aged 66, German, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

DAVID GANTZ, German, aged 35, No. 243 Mulberry-street.

CHRISTIAN KOBB, No. 47 Dominick-street.

BRIDGET GLINN, aged 50, No. 232 Mott-street.

Child, No. 80 Attorney-street.

Unknown man, No. 507 Ninth-avenue.

Unknown man, St. Luke's Hospital.

Unknown man, No. 813 Eleventh-avenue.

Unknown man, Morgue.

JOHN SANDGUST, sailor, No. 24 Monroe-street.

Unknown man, Seventh Ward Police Station.

Unknown man, No. 67 Forsyth-street.

RICHARD F. DEMING, aged 36, No. 813 Eleventh-avenue.

THOS. PENDERGAST, aged 20, No. 144 West Nineteenth-street.

—— HARRIS, aged 45, corner Catharine-street and East Broadway.

GEO. ORRH, aged 38, German, No. 638 Eighth-avenue.

JAMES GALLAGHER, aged 40, No. 85 Watts-street.

CHARLES OESTER, aged 45, No. 28 Oliver-street.

JAMES H. SITTER, mate of ship *Panther*, died at Pier No. 14, East River.

Unknown passenger died on board the steamer *Drew*, on her way from Albany, yesterday.

Unknown man, at the Fifteenth Ward Police Station.

WM. H. O'BRIEN, No. 125 East Houston-street.

Unknown woman, at Fifty-fifth-street, near Seventh-avenue.

Child, No. 154 Wooster-street.

JOHN DOYLE, at No. 292 First-avenue.

MICHAEL CROMEY, No. 643 Washington-street.

FRANCIS DE BUGLAR, aged 32, native of Antwerp, at No. 29 Cherry-street.

CHARLES ROSETTI, native of Switzerland, aged 45, at No. 9 Frankfort-street.

An unknown man at the Morgue.

MARY KEESE, a native of Ireland, aged 32, died suddenly at No. 73 Cherry-street.

Mrs. NOLTE, No. 135 Liberty-street. Body taken to the Morgue.

An unknown man at Mount Sinai Hospital.

Mr. BENTZ, of the firm of H. & M. BENTZ, was prostrated on the corner of Eighth-street and Macdougal, and died in a few minutes. The remains were taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House.

A waiter employed at EMIL HEIN's restaurant, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

ANN BURKE, cook at the Western Hotel. Body at the Morgue.

JOSEPH CARLAN, No. 258 Tenth-avenue.

PATRICK REGAN, No. 206 West Twenty-seventh-street.

SARAH BRANNAN, No. 452 West Sixteenth-street.

GEO. L. LITCHENANERS, German, aged 65, No. 55 Elizabeth-street.

ALBERT HUBNER, aged 24, German, waiter at EMIL HEIM's restaurant, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway.

JAMES ALLEN, an emigrant, at No. 263 West Seventeenth-street.

MARY ANN KELLY, of No. 214½ Mulberry-street, died on the way to Bellevue Hospital. Remains at the Morgue.

Unknown man, prostrated at One Hundred and Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, died on the way to Bellevue Hospital. Remains at Morgue.

SEBASTIAN NICHOLAS, a German, 35 years of age, at No. 353 West Thirty-seventh-street.

RICHARD HAGGERTY, aged 39, at No. 1 Second-street.

THOS. DERMEDY, who was sunstruck yesterday afternoon at Eighty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, died last evening.

PROSTRATED.

RICHARD McDONALD, aged 21, of No. 426 First-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Unknown man found in Thirty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue. Mount Sinai Hospital.

MARY McNAMARA, aged 35, no home, prostrated in Duane-street. New-York Hospital.

WILLIAM F. ELLERY, carpenter, of No. 743 Eighth-avenue, overcome in a car and taken home.

MARGARET BRENNAN, of No. 76 Mulberry-street, prostrated in Eighth-street and taken home.

H. KNOFT, No. 111 Eldridge-street, prostrated in Broome-street and carried home.

JOSEPH POWERS, of Brooklyn, sun-struck corner of Broadway and Ninth-street. Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL PATON, aged 50, overcome by the heat in Barclay-street, and taken to New-York Hospital.

An unknown man was found insensible in front of the Hoffman House, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

RICHARD BENTON, an express driver, was prostrated at the corner of Greenwich and Spring streets, and taken to the New-York Hospital.

ALEXANDER TURNER, aged 60, of Williamsburg, found insensible at the corner of Canal and Watts streets. Taken to New-York Hospital.

Unknown man found at Tenth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street suffering from the heat. Taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

An unknown man died at Mount Sinai Hospital from the heat.

SAMUEL KERNER, 40, German, of No. 638 Ninth-avenue, was sun-struck corner of Forty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, and taken home.

EUGENE LAHER, aged 27, sun-struck in the Bowery, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WESLEY SMITH, aged 15, prostrated in Fortieth-street, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES R. JAMES, of Fordham, was prostrated in Broadway, and sent to New-York Hospital.

CATHARINE DEGNAN, prostrated in the yard of No. 502 West Twenty-ninth-street. Bellevue Hospital.

VICTOR BERTRAND, Frenchman, prostrated at No. 165 Chambers-street. New-York Hospital.

MICHAEL DENNY, aged 40, laborer, overcome in Eleventh-street, near First-avenue. Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK DAILEY, of No. 635 East Ninth-street, was found sun-stricken on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and taken home.

Officer ABRAHAM STORMS, of the Broadway Squad, was prostrated while on post at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway. He was taken to Police Headquarters and attended by Dr. POOLER.

JOHN MURPHY, of No. 340 East Forty-eighth-street, was prostrated yesterday and taken home.

JAMES CASSIDY, of No. 208 West Twentieth-street, was prostrated by the heat at Broadway and Nineteenth-street. Taken home.

ANN McGERAN was found at the corner of Greenwich and Charles streets, sun-struck, and taken to her home, No. 272 West Tenth-street.

JAMES BARRY, a stone-setter, residing in West Fifty-third-street, was sun-struck at Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, and taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER, aged 38, of No. 125 Roosevelt-street, was prostrated at the corner of Canal-street and Cortlandt-alley. Taken to New-York Hospital.

Unknown man, found insensible from heat, at the corner of Washington and Robinson streets; was taken to the New-York Hospital.

JACOB HEIM, a German, 23 years of age, of No. 103 West Twenty-eighth-street, was prostrated at Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Sent home.

JAMES DONOHUE, of No. 116 Butler-street, Brooklyn, was found lying in Broad-street sun-struck. Sent home.

An unknown man was found insensible from heat at the corner of Chatham and Division streets, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ELIZABETH MURRAY, aged 32, of No. 258 Mott-street, was sun-struck at the corner of Catharine and Division streets and sent home.

JAMES BURNS, an Irish emigrant, 15 years of age, was found sick in the City Hall Park. Taken to Castle Garden.

JAMES WINER, aged 45, was found in front of No. 489 Pearl-street suffering from sun-stroke and taken to the New-York Hospital.

JACOB SPEAR, a German, aged 35, was found at No. 196 Elm-street overcome by the heat. He was taken home to No. 176 Rivington-street and thence to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man was sun-stricken on the corner of Robinson and West streets and taken to the New-York Hospital.

A man named FREDINBERGER, of No. 7 Sixth-avenue, was sun-stricken while at work at No. 93 Chambers-street and taken to the New-York Hospital.

ROWE KNOWLES, of No. 346 Tenth-avenue, was found in an exhausted condition at the Desbrosses-street Ferry and taken home by friends.

THOS. MALOY, aged 35, of No. 243 Mulberry-street, was overcome by the heat and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOS. DERMEDY was sun-struck on the corner of Eighty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and taken care of at his employer's house.

JOHN DALTON, aged 60, of corner of Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, was prostrated by the heat on the corner of Forty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue and taken home.

JOHN CUDDY was found on the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers-street prostrated by the heat, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JANE EAGAN, aged 33, and a lodger at the Twenty-first Precinct Police Station, was overcome by the heat and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANK SHANDLEY, a laborer, was overcome with the heat at Forty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, and taken home.

Detective BENNETT, of the Central Department, was prostrated by the heat and taken to his home.

An unknown man was found in Rivington-street and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, dressed in soldier's clothes, aged 35, and having only one arm, the other amputated at the shoulder, was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an exhausted condition.

CHARLES TURNER, aged 68, of Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, was prostrated on the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, and taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. ALEXANDER, of No. 166 Hester-street, was prostrated by the heat in Walker-street and taken home.

Councilman JEREMIAH O'BRIEN was suddenly seized with illness at his residence, No. 73 Oliver-street, when medical aid was summoned and the patient pronounced out of danger.

An unknown man was picked up in an insensible condition, yesterday afternoon on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twentieth-street, and sent to Mount Sinai Hospital.

In Brooklyn.

The breeze which passed through and over the City of Brooklyn yesterday to a great extent mitigated the woes of its over-heated denizens. Below will be found a list of casualties from Wednesday evening until yesterday afternoon:

JOHN CLEMENT, a peddler, while passing through Adams-street, fell from his cart and cut his head.

CHARLES FAGAN was taken ill at the corner of Sands and Adams streets, and was conveyed to his residence in Charles-street.

PETER NICHOLSON, a laborer, was taken sick in Fourth-avenue and conveyed to the City Hospital.

JAMES DUNN was found lying on the corner of De-Kalb-avenue and Ryerson-street.

PATRICK O'HARA, who became ill on Hamilton-avenue, was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

DANIEL SUMMERS, while at work on a building on Flatbush-avenue, became prostrate, and was taken to his residence in Van Buren-street, near Classon-avenue.

A German woman, about 30 years old, named JULIA BISSELL, was prostrated about 4:30 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

An unknown Italian, about 35 years old, having black hair and eyes, and who was dressed in light clothes, was prostrated about 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, in Washington-street. Shortly after being found he revived, and was conveyed to the City Hospital.

PETER BULGER, aged 27, while working over a furnace at ALLEN's Agricultural Works, at the corner of Jay and Plymouth streets, about 6 o'clock, Wednesday evening, was prostrated, and was taken to the Station House of the Forty-second Precinct, and thence to the City Hospital.

JAMES WILSON, lately residing at No. 226 Front-street, died at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, from the effects of sun-stroke, at his residence.

BRIDGET SYMS, who was of very intemperate habits, died suddenly last night about 9 o'clock, at her residence No. 11 Doughty-street.

A man named JOHN WELCH, while working at the Columbia Stores, foot of Pacific-street, was, on Wednesday evening, prostrated by the heat. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where it was thought he would die.

Three of the employes of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad were prostrated upon DeKalb-avenue Wednesday afternoon. One conductor, it is feared, will not recover.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital from Greenwood, suffering from the heat. It is thought he cannot recover.

A laborer, named PETER NICHOLAS, while working on Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning, was prostrated by the intense heat. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

In Williamsburg.

Several cases of sun-stroke, three of them fatal, occurred in this district yesterday.

ADOLF FELTMANN, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon corner Meserole and Ewen streets. Died.

FREDERICK PRESTLER, No. 18 Leonard-street. Died.

A man, name unknown, residing in Wyckoff-street, near Lorimer. Died.

Officer W. H. TAYLOR, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, was prostrated in Flushing-avenue.

JOHN WILLIAM, a teamster, residing corner Graham-avenue and Herbert-street, and JOHN FENT, furniture dealer, Graham-avenue, were also prostrated, but recovered.

Mrs. MARY GOOD, prostrated in the street and conveyed to her home, Greenpoint.

In New-Jersey.

Three men, who worked in the sugar-house at Jersey City, were sun-struck on Wednesday. Two of them, JOHN MURFIELD and JOHN MONTZER, aged respectively 21 and 20, died shortly afterward. The other, P. HASLEN, is in a fair way for recovery.

Mrs. McMANUS, residing at the corner of York and Warren streets, was also sun-struck. She is getting better.

A man named VAN FAUSIL was sun-struck yesterday, and now lies at the Police Station. The doctor considers his case hopeless.

ALEXANDER ADAMS, a carpenter, aged 20, and about five years in this country, was sun-struck at the corner of Hudson and Greene streets, and died at 3 P. M. yesterday.

JAMES KELLY, only five months in the country, was sun-struck yesterday and died shortly afterward.

JOHN MANSFIELD also died from the effects of a sun-stroke. He worked in the sugar house, Jersey City.

Several unknown persons were sun-struck in Hoboken yesterday. Of those affected the day previously four have died.

JAMES MULLEN, an engineer in PEDDIE's trunk manufactory, Campfield-street, Newark, was sun-struck and expired about an hour after.

ADAM KOPP, a German, employed at a rope manufactory in Orange-street, Newark, was sun-struck and also died soon after.

The following cases are also reported: PETER CARROL, laborer, died 9 P. M. Wednesday; JACOB WOOSTER, employed in a gas company, died within five hours; JOSEPH TRABOLD, a carpenter, died; OWEN CONNERTZ, of Boston-street, died; JAMES DAVIS, No. 98 New-street, died; HENRY McCHRYSTLE, died.

A large number of other persons were overcome in the street, but are recovering.

The Weather Elsewhere.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, July 16.

For the thirty-six hours ending at 10 o'clock last evening, twenty-one cases of prostration from heat were reported, of which six resulted fatally. The air is cooler this morning, rain having fallen in this vicinity yesterday afternoon and evening, but not a drop fell in the city. Vegetation is burning up under the intense heat.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 16.

There were fifteen cases of sun-stroke yesterday, three of which were fatal. The *Sun* reports the death, caused by the excessive heat, of fifty head of cattle yesterday, in one of the cattle yards in this city. CHARLES HACK, from Washington, D. C., was found dead in bed this morning, at Wilson's Hotel. The Coroner's verdict was "congestion of the brain, caused by the excessive heat."

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 16.

The thermometer stood 107° in the shade, in some localities, here to-day. There were two deaths from sun-stroke. The heat was so great in Libby Prison that the military commander removed the prisoners to the posts from whence they were sent.

WIMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 16.

The heat continues unabated, the thermometer ranging from 97° to 101°. PATRICK CURRAN died of sun-stroke. The crops in this entire section are suffering greatly from drought, and a most serious aprehension of a failure of the crops exists among the farmers.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, July 16.

There have been thirteen deaths, caused by the heat, in this city and vicinity, during the past two days. Some of the factories have temporarily closed on account of the warm weather.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, July 16.

There were a few cases of sun-stroke here yesterday, two of which were fatal. To-day it is pleasant, a fresh breeze blowing from the northeast.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, July 16.

Four deaths occurred in this city from sun-stroke yesterday and to-day. There was about the same number in the country townships. The thermometer ran from 92° at 3 o'clock to 80° at 7 o'clock P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 16.

Thirteen deaths from heat have occurred from midnight up to noon. Thermometer 98°.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, July 16.

The thermometer at this point reached 96° to-day.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 16.

The heat is intense. The thermometer stood 100° in the shade.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 16.

The weather is very warm. Thermometer, 92°.

St. Peter's Academy—Second Annual Commencement.

St. Peter's Academy, in Hicks-street, Brooklyn, is the educational institution attached to the Catholic Church of that name, the pastor of which is the well-known philanthropist Father FRANSIOLI. The Academy has been no less successful under the superintendence of the enterprising pastor than have been the hospitals for the poor and sick which owe their existence to him in the first instance, and their development to his energetic agency. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Second Annual Commencement of the Academy was held in the handsome hall of the large school building. The first day was that devoted to the examination of the boys, the second that of the girls. On both days the hall was crowded, hot as the weather was, by the relatives of the children, and many prominent citizens of Brooklyn, clergymen and others were upon the platform.

The exercises on Wednesday began, appropriately, with the chorus, "Friends of the Union," given with great spirit by the boys of the Academy. The salutatory was delivered with much grace by J. F. SINCLAIR. Masters MURPHY and McDONALD repeated the dialogue, "English Traveler," very well indeed. "The Brigade at Fontenoy," spoken by T. DUFF OLWELL, was warmly applauded, as it deserved to be. Other boys, among them Foley, Moran, McKenna, Brosnan, Dougherty, Townley, and Cunningham, acquitted themselves creditably to themselves and their teachers. During the exercises in elocution, the girls in the Academy, at intervals, lent the sweet music of their young voices in duet and chorus. A gold medal was presented to the "best boy in school," Master JOHNSON. Silver medals were given as awards of progress in studies, one to the first of each class. Master J. J. BALFE, who sang the "Vacant Chair," sang sweetly and well; he promises to do still greater credit to a name to which we look for music always.

The exercises of Thursday, in which the girls only took part, were of an equally interesting character, and somewhat more of the melodious. The reading of the young ladies of both senior and junior circle showed that they were in excellent hands and receiving most judicious training. The singing of the girls was much better than is common at school exhibitions, due to the good taste and teaching of Miss POOLE. MINNIE MURRAY received the gold medal, the reward of the best girl in the school; or rather, she was the lucky one of the seven best girls, who drew lots for the prize, which she won. It is to be hoped that St. Peter's will be rich enough next year to give gold medals to all the best girls, and that but very few, if any, will fail to merit them.

Throughout the exercises were such as to afford unmixed satisfaction to the parents and friends of the children, whose progress they told in the pleasantest way imaginable. St. Peter's is, as before stated, under the general superintendence of Father FRANSIOLI. He is assisted by three ladies of the Order of the "Sisters of Charity," Sisters JULIETTE, ALEXANDRINE and ADELAIDE. The teachers of the girls' department are Miss RYAN, Miss McGOVERN and Miss BUTLER. The teachers of the boys' department are Mr. HEFFERNAN, the principal, and Messrs. DAINTY, O'CONNOR and MADDEN.

Payment of fees by the parents of pupils is voluntary, and the system is found to work well, few, if any, of those able to pay for the education of their children taking advantage of the choice not to do so. The school is also non-sectarian.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
73—The People, &c., vs. Birdsall.
74—Christie vs. Haskell.
75—Andrews, &c., vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
76—Isham et al. vs. Andrews et al.
120—Wagstaff et al. vs. Miller.
128—Lawrence et al. vs. Southard.
129—Bogert et al. vs. Southard.

Nos.
131—Union Oil Company vs. Lewis.
167—Fisk, Jr., et al. vs. Fisk et al.
168—Belden vs. Fisk et al.
169—Hatch vs. Fisk et al.
170—Fanshaw vs. Fisk et al.
171—Gates vs. Fisk et al.
172—Musgrave vs. Fisk et al.
173—O'Brien vs. Fisk et al.

Call No. 175—Allen vs. Allen.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

New calendar for Aug. 1. Notes of issue must be filed before that day.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

No Court will be held on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.
1916—Coane vs. Griffin.
1840—Fischer vs. Bauer.
1830—Mulligan vs. Smith.
1762—Roberts vs. Howe.
1948—Fowler vs. Jager.
1924—Arnold vs. Wood.
1926—Pier vs. Cunningham.
1929—Lesle vs. Cohen.
1931—Taylor vs. Hackley.

Nos.
1936—Crombie vs. Morgan.
——Moore vs. Etting.
1950—Oppenheimer vs. Wood
1951—Bowden vs. Serrell.
1953—Young vs. Benson.
1956—Simon vs. Mallon.
1957—Smith vs. Cassidy.
1958—Sargent vs. Cronck.
1964—Groun vs. Bogert.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE CASE OF MARGARET WELSH.

This woman was indicted in December last for the murder of Officer McChesney in Canal-street, and was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life at Sing Sing. Upon exceptions taken on the trial, her counsel, Mr. J. D. Townsend, brought a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and in the June term the General Term reversed the decision of the Court of General Sessions on the spot, and ordered her return to the City Prison. Mr. Townsend on Tuesday obtained a *habeas corpus*, returnable this morning, when, upon argument—Mr. Hutchings appearing for the people—Judge SUTHERLAND admitted her to bail in $2,000. This will probably be the last of the case, and her counsel who was assigned to defend her may well feel satisfied with his professional success.

THE HEAVY JUDGMENT AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION—MOTION TO OPEN DEFAULT.

John Ross, and Steele, and Trowbridge vs. The Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division.—As reported in the TIMES a few weeks ago, the abovenamed plaintiffs obtained, by default, against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, a judgment of between three and four millions. The case came before Judge SUTHERLAND at Chambers yesterday, on a motion made to set aside this default, and for an order to allow the defendants to come in and defend. The history of the proceedings show that the summons in the action was served upon one only of the Directors in this City. Before the time for answering had expired, Mr. John E. Burrill gave the plaintiffs' attorney notice that he appeared in the case simply for the purpose of moving to set aside the service, and not for defending the suit generally. A motion was afterward made at Special Term by Mr. Burrill to set aside the service, and that motion was denied. From the order denying the motion an appeal was taken to the General Term, which is still pending, and cannot be heard before next October. It appears from the affidavits read on this motion that plaintiffs' attorney had upon one or two occasions given the other side extension of time in which to appear and answer, and that once, at least, an order extending the time was obtained by the Court. Judging from the manner in which counsel presented the case to the Court upon either side, there must be considerable misapprehension as to the facts. At all events, the counsel for the plaintiffs at last concluded to disregard the stay of proceedings on appeal, took the defendants' default, had the amount due computed, a report made and judgment entered thereon. At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the papers.

For plaintiffs, Ex-Judge Leonard and Mr. Meade; for defendants, Mr. Burrill.

Before Judge Ingraham.

A ROCK ISLAND INJUNCTION CASE—MOTION DENIED.

John L. Gates vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.—In this injunction case, the particulars of which were reported in the TIMES a few days since, Judge INGRAHAM has decided to deny the motion. In doing so the Judge says: "The questions raised in this case are similar to those in the other cases, and, as they have been sustained by the General Term, I feel controlled by those decisions, although my individual views may be, on some of those questions, adverse to those expressed."

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 16.

By Judge Ingraham.

Gates *vs.* The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company; motion is denied.

In the matter of the application of George B. Reed for his discharge from imprisonment; order for discharge granted.

Roberts et al. *vs.* Rhinelander et al.; motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

Gardner *vs.* Thompson et al.; motion granted unless plaintiff agrees to amend order so that the allowance shall be $18,000, costs to abide the event.

Cranston *vs.* Plumb et al.; Trustees to account and reference ordered.

Spratt *vs.* Gillilan et al.; motion for injunction denied with $10 costs.

Lyon *vs.* Hendrickson; case settled.

Milbank *vs.* Elmer; motion to vacate attachment granted with $10 costs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 16—11:15 A. M.

The following are the opening prices at the Stock Exchange this morning: Consols, for money, 94⅝@94¾; Consols, for the account, 94¾; United States five-twenty bonds, 72¼; Erie Railway shares, 43⅝; Illinois Central, 92 ex-dividend. United States five-twenties at Frankfort 76⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, July, 16.

The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 70f. 37c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 16—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull, and the sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations: Midling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 5d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour 30s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. Pork declined to 77s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 58s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon has declined to 48s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Thursday, July 16—11:15 A. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon. Spirits, 1s. Sugar, 26s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Linseed Cake, £11 ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Thursday, July 16—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange of American Securities:

United States Five-twenty Bonds........72¼@72⅜
Erie Railway Shares........43⅞
Illinois Central........92⅝

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 16—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is easier, though quotably unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Corn has declined 3d., the last sales being made at 36s. 9d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Cheese quiet and steady. Bacon quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, July 16—1:20 P. M.

PRODUCE—Sugar is quiet and steady at previous prices.

ANTWERP, Thursday, July 16.

Petroleum has advanced to 51f. ℔ bbl. for Standard white.

LONDON, Thursday, July 16—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94⅞@94¾ for account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds........72¼@72⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares........93¼
Erie Railway Shares........43⅞

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 16—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 76⅛@76⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 16—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed heavy, but prices are unaltered. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands........11⅛d
Middling Orleans........11⅜d

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS—The markets are unchanged in tone and quotations.

LONDON, Thursday, July 16—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum 11½d. Refined Petroleum steady at 1s. 5d. Cloverseed 48s. 6d. Sugar 26s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, July 16—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market is buoyant at 51f. for Standard White, ℔ bbl.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 16.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $8 75@$10. WHEAT dull and unsettled; No. 1 is neglected; sales of No. 2 at $1 71. CORN quiet; No. 1 since 'Change sold at 92½c.; No. 2 on 'Change sold at 92¼c. OATS dull, and declined 1c.@1½c., closing quiet at 64c. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull; samples on the track sold at $2 20. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $28 37½@$28 50. LARD dull and nominal at 17½c. Sweet Pickled HAMS, canvassed packed, 18½c. BEEF CATTLE more active; Cows to light Steers, $4 30@$5 25; fair to choice Steers, $5 50@$7 50. LIVE HOGS active at an advance of 10c.@15c.; fair to medium, $7 80@$8 50; choice smooth, $8 90@$9 25. FREIGHTS dull; Corn to Buffalo, 3½c.; Oats, 4¾c. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 136,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 5,0 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 16.

FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales 2,000 bbls. at $10 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 900 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 20; 1,200 bushels White Canada at $2 25. CORN dull; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 1, in car lots, at $1 03. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 2,830,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—24,000 bushels Corn; 7,200 bushels Peas; 1,739,000 feet Lumber. The first sample of new Canada Barley was received here this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 16.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON and HEMP, nothing doing. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Choice Superfine, $7@$7 25. WHEAT declining; Strictly Prime Choice Fall, $2 10@$2 26; small sales of New Spring at $2. CORN heavy, and declined 3½c.; sales Mixed Yellow at 80c.@81c.; White at 87c.@88c.; Fancy, 89c.@90c. OATS unsettled, 80c.@84c. RYE declining, $1 10@$1 12½c. MESS PORK quiet and dull at $29. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD firm and quiet; Choice Kettle, 17½c. BEEF CATTLE in fair demand at $4@$7 ℔ cwt. gross for Good to Choice. SHEEP unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—700 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 16.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales at $1 90@$2 for No. 2 and No. 1. CORN steady and in good demand, Ear, 95c.; Shelled, 96c.@98c. OATS firm and quiet, 74c.@75c. for No. 1. RYE dull. COTTON dull and unchanged. WHISKY, 33c.@40c. in bond. PROVISIONS dull, heavy, lower, and nominal. MESS PORK sold at $28 25, offered at $28 later without buyers. LARD heavy, no buyers at 17½c. BULK MEATS neglected; Shoulders offered at 11¾c.; Sides, 14c. BACON dull and little demand; Shoulders offered at 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides at 16½c.@17c. TOBACCO dull; supply large; sale 290 hogsheads at $6@$11 for Lugs; $20@$29.75 for Bright Leaf.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 16.

FLOUR very quiet; Superfine unchanged; Extras, $8 25@$9 25; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $9 50@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12; Fancy unchanged. WHEAT—Stock small; Prime in good demand at full prices; sales 2,000 bushels New Delaware Red at $2 45; Tennessee Amber at $2 55; Georgia, $2 37. RYE, $1 80@$1 85. CORN quiet; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow at $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 17. OATS unchanged; sales 2,500 bushels Pennsylvania at 88c.; Southern, 90c. COTTON dull at 32c.@34c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 21c.; Refined, 32c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Flour, 2,600 bbls. The shipments were not reported. FREIGHTS unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN very dull; sales of 11,000 bushels Warm Toledo at 86c. and 8,000 No. 1 Western at 98c. OATS quiet and lower; sales, 24,000 bushels at 74c. Other articles are unchanged. The charge for elevating and storing grain on and after the 20th inst. will be 3½c. for twenty days and ½c. for each additional ten days.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 16.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 31c.; sales 150 bales; receipts, 110 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50. CORN firm at 95c.@$1 02½. OATS steady at 80c. HAY firm at $21@$22. PORK dull at $30@$30 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@18c. LARD firm at 18½c.@18⅞c. for tierce; keg, 20½c. Sterling Exchange, 154½@157½. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 16.

COTTON quiet at 32c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and steady but unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; Choice Red, $2 40@$2 45; Good Red, $2 25@$2 35. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 14@$1 16. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE dull and unchanged. MESS PORK quiet at $29. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. SHOULDERS, 14½c.; HAMS, 21c.@22c. LARD firm at 17½c.@18c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 16.

FLOUR dull and declining; choice Minnesota, $9 75@$10; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $8 75@$9 12½. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 1 at $1 81; No. 2 at $1 73c. OATS firmer at 67c. for No. 2. CORN advancing; sales at 91c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS to-day—500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 16.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Sales of No. 2 at $1 70; Red Amber, seller September, $1 75. CORN—More sellers than buyers; No. 1 and Michigan, 93c.; fresh, 93c., seller July. OATS dull. LAKE FREIGHTS—4c. per steam to Buffalo; 6½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—5,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—28,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, July 16.

COTTON dull, with no sales; Middling nominally 31½c.; receipts, 5 bales. Receipts for the week, 285 bales; sales for the week, 34 bales; exports coastwise of the week, 650 bale; stock, 4,490 bales, of which 600 are on shipboard not cleared.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 16.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 7 bales; exports, 61 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 90. CORN, 95c.@97c. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 18¾c.@19½c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 16.

FLOUR is quoted at $6 25@$7 50. WHEAT steady at $1 85@$1 90. Legal tenders, 71.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer at 39½. New-York casks, 40c. RESINS are in better demand; No. 2, $2 25; No. 1, $3. TAR advanced to $2 35.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, July 16.

COTTON dull; no sales; Middling nominally, 29c.; receipts, 1 bale; exports, 3 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 16.

COTTON dull; sales, 16 bales Middling at 30c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, July 16.

COTTON dull and nominally unchanged; no sales nor receipts.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 16.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 47⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 142⅝.

[Advertisement.]

One thousand windows and doors open sufficient for ventilation, and still your house is burglar-proof, as the Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives instant notice if one is moved from its place; pamphlet sent free.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Europa	July 18	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Boston	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
France	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for the German States, *via* Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and	4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamer Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall and California—For Aspinwall and California—Mrs. Thomas and child, Mrs. M. T. Hovey, L. H. Mener, Mrs. M. Baker, E. C. Dubois, T. Branff, H. S. Lubbock, wife and daughter; S. Sawyer, wife and sister; Capt. Wm. M. Lubbock, wife and 2 children; C. Lubbock, T. Haughwout, Mrs. R. J. Nichols, Master E. L. Crowell, Jas. Mayers, F. J. Lewis and wife, L. Newfield and wife, Chas. Selden and wife, R. T. Peckham and son, E. Wilcox, wife and 4 children; W. H. Austin and wife, Henry L. Byrne, John Byrne, F. Day and wife, Alex. Goldsberg, wife and 3 children; B. Dewclay, Capt. A. Handley, E. F. Peck and wife, Mrs. R. K. Severance, C. Moody, Mrs. A. Frederick and 6 children, E. H. McLaren, W. H. Creighton and wife, G. Christian Brothers, Mrs. Manor, 2 daughters and 2 children, Mrs. Phelps and 2 children, R. W. Jones, J. T. Eaton, D. H. Pollard, J. H. Rice, Mrs. J. A. Lancaster and child, H. Sparks, W. J. McCormick and wife, J. A. Cunningham, J. T. Smith, E. Emerson and wife, John Myers, wife and daughter, Miss A. Smith, J. C. Denniston and wife, V. Geurew, A. M. Gordon, Mrs. M. A. Rodgers, J. Cassan, Rev. A. E. Russ, wife and child, A. Loring and wife, Berndheim and sister, A. Hart and wife, Mrs. C. R. Martinez, Geo. L. Schasbeman, J. S. Faber, N. Fetting and wife, Prof. J. R. Glascock, Miss Jenny Kennedy, E. J. Mittson, Daniel West, Rev. R. Hammond, wife and two children, Mrs. S. A. Brown and daughter, W. Marks, H. O. Gough, Miss Gough, H. P. Martin and wife, Capt. James Keazer and wife, James Brooks, C. H. Riley, wife and child, Frank Young, Noah Parkman, Jr., wife and child, Mary and Ann Duffy, child and infant, Julia A. Swindee, Elizabeth McLane, Daniel Noole, Arthur Foster, James O'Neal and wife, F. G. Caloon, C. Hoel, F. Lawry and wife, E. E. Thomson, wife and nurse and two children, George D. Wilson, James R. Henry, Miss H. Heyden, J. O. Comeval, Susan D. Spencer, Aaron Dorch, C. Stagg, Miss M. E. Lipp and child, Rev. Otis Gibson, wife and 3 children, Miss Maggie Berryman, Miss A. R. Vandeveer, Thos. Finnigan, Dr. T. T. Joyce, Mrs. Thos. Carrol and daughter, Marcus Frankle and 2 sisters, James Fry, Dora Miller, E. Forlier, wife and 4 children, Mrs. C. Rooney, B. H. Wakefield, wife and mother, R. J. B. Havthorn and wife, Catharine Miller, Joseph Sultan, J. Wintzen, F. J. Smith, Linron H. Pierce, H. T. Hazzard, Frank Gray, Joseph Strehl, Charles Sahlier, George Liebig, F. Theirbaussen, Jas. Kennedy, Mrs. Lehman, Samuel Oppenheimer, L. Corritz and daughter, Catharine Bailey, James McGinniss, George E. White.

July 16.—*In steamship Tripoli for Liverpool*—Mr. L. E. Georgi, Mr. B. Goodwin, Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Ewing and child, Mr. A. L. Hartbridge, Mr. H. P. Barlow, Mr. Jas. Avloun, Mr. Joes Moranta, Mr. Jose Sebert, Mr. L. du Pennevet, M. R. C. Derby, Mrs. S. B. Johnson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gibbs, Mrs. C. Hartbridge and servant, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hames Jr., W. H. Smith, L. C. Lewis, J. C. Hoyt, Master B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wolff and child, W. Wadsworth, Mrs. M. W. Eisenberg, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Georgi, child and infant, Mrs. B. E. Hastings, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 16.—*In steamship Europe, from Havre and Brest*—M. H. Nusoheler, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Knapp, Mr. Montelo and servant, Mr. Klein, Miss F. Reed, Mrs. Legrand, Mr. L. Leusch, servant and 2 children; Mr. Beckinth, Mrs. Beckinth, Mr. Beckinth, Mr. Beckinth, Miss Adele Beckinth, Miss Ellen Beckinth, Mr. H. Richard, Mr. Ch. Cobb, Mrs. Leusch, Mrs. Rothschild, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Angulo, Mr. Cole, Mr. Horvant, J. F. Foscano, Mr. Rivas, G. Munn, Mr. Kerzeg, Miss Morgan, Miss Morgan, G. King, Mr. Nibbard, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Oechaux, Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Miss Martin, Miss Richard, Mr. Henrand, Mrs. Thierry and child, Miss Cupins, Mr. Farrence, Mr. Cutting, H. F. Alogreth, Mrs. Olvarez, L. P. Rhoads, Mrs. Rhoads and child, Mrs. Merriman, Mr. Kohn, Mrs. Kohn, Mrs. Gajani, Mrs. Haverick, Mr. Roith, Nicolas Kertuch, Mr. Billon, Mr. Cuvivier, Mr. Beckes, Mr. Richard, Mr. Languentin, Mrs. Schmitz, Mr. Boen and children, Mr. Rigas, Mr. Leggis, Mr. Eng. Andre, Mr. L. Regniault, Mr. Lejenne, Mr. L. Render, Mr. T. Vallee, Mr. A. Ferrand, Mr. T. Serf, Mr. F. Baldweg, Mr. and Mrs. E. Virrien and child, Miss Marie Bert, Mr. Louis Aube, Mr. F. Mandoma, M. Pierre Salmina, Mr. Salmina Caddes, Mr. L. G. Guibbini Guitromo, Mr. P. Pazoni, Batissa, Mr. Baccala Victore, Mr. Salmina Alberto, Mrs. M. Beyer, Miss Bever, M. Freischia, Miss Freischia, Mr. and Miss Gilmann, Jacob Tauser, A. H. King, A. P. Sieberge, Albert Andibert, John Page, Joseph Page, M. Geo, children; Mr. Baker, Mr. Ceane, Mr. Guild, Mr. Saleaten, Mr. Biette, Bellani Girolana, E. Thommassini, S. Thommassini, F. Felix, R. Tunzi.

JULY 16.—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—G. F. Maury, Mrs. A. H. Maury, Mrs. H. Corbyn, Miss A. Corbyn, Master Corbyn, Miss M. Maury, Miss E. Maury, Miss L. Maury, Emma Lakin, Rev. H. A. Wilder, Mrs. Wilder, Miss Wilder, Master Wilder, Mrs. M. C. Graham, Miss Robertson, Miss Robertson, Mrs. A. James, G. Aspinwall, G. C. Sampson, Dr. W. H. Bolling, W. B. Brady, P. Sullivan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon rises... 2 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 35 | Gov. Island. 6 24 | Hell Gate.... 7 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Hansa, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Ocean Queen, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Tillie, Partridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ashland, Foster, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Ukraine, Melcher, Marseilles, J. E. Ward & Co.; Almena, Harmon, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, Charleston, J. Henry; Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Pettengill, Calais, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Carmen, (Span.,) Page, Pernambuco and a market, Mora & Avanger.

Schooners Lilly, Francis, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; William, (Br.,) Outhouse, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Kate, Stevens, New-Haven, Crowell & Paine; Mary Eveline, Petty, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; Mary & Susan, (Br.,) Clare, Nassau, J. Eneas; Aggie Davison, (Br.,) Brady, Moncton, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Sloop Blackstone, Sturgess, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson.

Arrived.

Steamship Europe, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre July 3, and Brest 4th, with mdse. and 110 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. July 6, lat. 48 20, lon. 19, passed a French ship of the Barbey Co., carrying No. 31, bound to Havre. 8th, lat. 48, lon. 30, passed steamship Atalanta, hence for London. 11th, lat. 43 30, lon. 50, saw two icebergs. 13th, 615 miles from Sandy Hook, passed steamship Periere, hence for Havre. 14th, 375 miles from Sandy Hook, passed ship C. H. Miether, bound W. 15th, 75 miles from Sandy Hook, passed ship Webster, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Virginia (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool July 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 393 passengers to National Steamship Co. July 5, lat. 49 48, lon. 18 45, exchanged signals with Br. ship Suffolk, bound E. 7th, lat. 46 40, lon. 28 44, passed Guion steamship Nebraska, bound E. 13th, lat. 41 18, lon. 59 45, exchanged signals with Br. ship Lansdowne, bound E. 14th, lat. 41 10, lon. 64 58, exchanged signals with Dutch bark Joannes, bound W. Same date, exchanged signals with Br. ship Perseverance, bound W.

Steamship Smidt, (N. G.,) Raschen, Bremen June 26, with mdse. and 674 passengers to Thiele, Seiler & Co. June 30, lat. 49 35 N., lon. 7 33 W., passed N. G. bark J. L. Thiermann, from Bremen for New-York, with passengers. July 14, lat. 40 59, lon. 67 34 W., passed an Inman steamer bound E. Same day, lat. 40 50, lon. 67, passed ship Grahams Polly, from Liverpool for Philadelphia. 15th, 7 A. M., 150 miles from Sandy Hook, passed steamship Etna, bound E.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London June 28, via Havre 30th, with mdse. and 343 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Ashland, Foster, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Regent, (of Boston,) Howes, Calcutta Feb. 28, Sands Head March 5, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. May 14, passed the Cape of Good Hope, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic June 13, in lon. 32; had since that time light baffling winds and warm weather.

Ship Celestial Empire, Taylor, Hull via Falmouth 45 ds., with railroad iron to C. H. Parsons. Had strong westerly gales to lon. 30; from thence light winds from W. and S. W.; from lat. 48 to 45, and lon. 42 to 48, saw a large number of icebergs.

Ship Mercury, Stetson, Havre June 1, with mdse. and 139 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Crossed the Banks in lat. 44, and saw no ice. Has had light westerly winds and fogs for the last 20 ds. June 8, Wilheim Pflum, aged 17 years, a passenger, fell overboard and was drowned.

Ship Elizabeth Yeo, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Scott, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to E. Cunard. Had strong W. and S. W. winds during the first part of the passage; for the past fortnight light easterly winds, with much fog and rain. July 2, lat. 44 13, lon. 47 17, saw a Norw. bark strg. W.

Ship Owego, Hathaway, Cardiff 46 ds., with railroad iron to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Had strong westerly winds up to the Banks; from thence light easterly winds, with calms and fog.

Ship Yorktown, Driver, London May 31, with mdse. and 55 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Ship Alex. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool May 13, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool June 6, with mdse. and 244 passengers to J. T. Tapscott.

Ship Columbia, Robinson, Liverpool April 23, via Fayal, with mdse. and 464 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has had 5 deaths and 2 births on the passage.

Ship Gorilla, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Ship Webster, Norris, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Derby, (of San Francisco,) Goff, Liverpool, 38 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Bark Zulma, (Br.,) Hewitt, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough. Been 4 ds. north of Hatteras; had light winds and calms.

Bark Niagara, (N. G.,) Kuhlmann, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 377 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Had 3 deaths and 1 birth on the passage, and had light westerly winds almost the whole passage; saw a number of icebergs off Newfoundland.

Bark Hope, Clausen, Darien, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to Henry Phynas.

Brig Felix, (Norw.,) Tasaldren, Rio Janeiro 73 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Had heavy gales from the northward in the Gulf Stream, and fine weather the rest of the passage. Put into Hampton Roads for orders, and remained there 3 days.

Brig Harvest Queen, (of Bermuda,) Schultz, Bermuda 9 ds., with arrowroot, &c., and 11 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 9 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds.

Brig Gypsey, (Dan.,) ——, St. Croix 16 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.—vessel to P. Hanford & Co.

Brig Rolling Wave, Snow, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to S. W. Lewis & Co. Has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras, and had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig George, (of Halifax,) Crossley, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Danford, Knowlton & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Mariposa, for New-York. The G. has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, (of Boston,) Ray, Machias, Me., 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Agenora, (of Gurnsey,) Le Maitre, Newcastle, Eng., 68 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. From lon. 50 had light westerly winds and fogs; lat. 47, lon. 50, passed a number of icebergs.

Brig Riverside, (of St. John, N. B.,) Thompson, Sagua, 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Left in port British bark Emma, to sail for New-York July 4, and British bark Staffa, do. July 3.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Clark, Turk's Island, 16 ds., with salt to C. E. Knox.

Brig Clarabelle, (of Goldsboro, Me.,) Tracy, Palermo 56 ds., with fruit to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Mary, (N. G.,) Peiper, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to S. Reynal & Co.

Brig Manzanilla, Magune, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Mary E. Amsden, Smith, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. English, Crowell, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. W. Saunders, Davis, Little River, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and peanuts to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Peiro, Rogers, Perry, Me., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Collamore, Elizabethport, for Boundbrook.

Schr. Ellen H. Barnes, Avery, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. H. Youman, Gildersleeve, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Brooks, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. New Regulas, Hallock, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. T. Wills, Torrance, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Marcellus, Remick, Ellsworth, with lumber and lath to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Walter Scott, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wyman, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Joseph Allen, Kelso, Norfolk, Va., with lumber for Nyack.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. C. W. Bentley, Baker, Elizabethport for East Dennis.

Schr. S. L. Merritt, Walters, Elizabethport for Cold Spring.

Schr. Mary Farrell, Candon, Elizabethport for Portsmouth.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Leland, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, Griffing, Haddam, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Pendleton, Gardiner, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Princess, Campbell, Boston, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Eugene, Greenlaw, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardham.

Schr. Hester & Sarah, Kimball, Maryland.
Schr. Rebecca & Harriet, Hugg, Maryland.
Schr. Fakir, Saunders, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.
Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Lawrence, New-Haven.
Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. C. A. Stetson, Robson, Rockport.
Schr. Panthius, Racket, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Chattel, Houston, Philadelphia, for Jefferson.
Schr. Chara, Eaton, Harrington, for Boundbrook.
Schr. Niantic, Simmons, Port Johnson, for Taunton.
Schr. Ella, Gray, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Martin, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. Exertion, Tarbell, Virginia.
Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Starlight, McIntyre, Baltimore, for Newark.
Schr. Cloud, Seaman, Mystic, for Trenton.
Schr. Wm. Riley, Cobb, Brown's Banks.
Schr. Florence, Peckham, Norwich.
Schr. P. B. Anderson, Rankin, Portland.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland.
Schr. R. Oliver, Robinson, Pawtucket.
Schr. Paladium, Snedeker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.
Schr. Lydia A. White, Hulse, Groton River.
Schr. Charles A. Chew, Terry, Taunton.
Schr. Sam. Smith, Hill, Fall River.
Schr. Rival, Morrell, Stamford, for Newburg.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.
Schr. Elizabeth B., Field, New-London.
Schr. John S. Foreman, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Susan Eldridge, Chapin, George's Banks.
Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Julia S. Swan, Appleton, Oyster Bay.
Schr. Willard, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. David Pearsall, Golden, Greenwich.
Schr. D. T. Willett, Brown, Stonington.
Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Port Jefferson.
Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Pendleton, Stonington.
Schr. D. H. Warford, Sprig, Providence.
Schr. Tim Wood, Stamberg, New-Haven.
Schr. A. Crandall, Rogers, New-Haven.
Schr. Emma G. Stery, Nightingale, New-Haven.
Schr. C. Godwin, Hemingway, New-Haven.
Schr. Dan Morris, Hemingway, New-Haven.
Schr. Orion, Winters, New-Haven.
Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.
Schr. James Jones, Holt, New-Haven.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, New-Haven.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Haven.
Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, New-Haven.
Schr. Wind, Warwick, New-Haven.
Schr. Davison, Smith, Northport.
Schr. Seaport, Oliver, Northport.
Schr. Mary J. Mead, Rogers, Taunton.
Schr. Louise Gray, Lovell, Boston.
Schr. J. L. Somers, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Vicksburg, Clark, Providence.
Schr. V. Barkelew, Holmes, Greenwich.
Schr. Walter C. Hall, Prissy, Rockland.
Schr. G. Barrett, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Boston.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, Yarmouth, for Newburg.
Schr. Willard Saulsburg, Nick, Norwalk.
Schr. C. L. Vandervort, Baker, Boston.
Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Saco, Me.
Schr. Tempest, Hank, Norwalk.
Schr. E. S. Tyler, Smith, Portland.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Motto, Searle, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr. M. P. King, Rockwell, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport for Greenwich.

Sloop Frances Ann, Kean, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Sloop Diamond, Lent, Elizabethport for Croton.

Sloop Flying Scud, Young, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, for Bremen; Tripoli, for Liverpool; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; Missouri, for Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; Saxon, from Philadelphia; ship Elizabeth Cushing, Calcutta; barks A. Houghton, from Sierra Leone; Oriental, from Liverpool; Loretta, do.; R. A. Allen, from Matanzas; brigs Milwaukee, Remedios; Roamer, Elizabethport; Circassian, Rondout.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16—Arr. brig Goethe, from New-York, in tow for Richmond.

SAVANNAH, July 16—Cld. schrs. Lizzie Evans, for New-Haven; Catawamteak, for Portland, Me.

Spoken, &c.

R. A. Lord—schr., Carpenter, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., July 15, lat. 39 46, lon. 74 6.—(By pilot-boat Jane, No. 1.)

National Eagle—ship, from New-York for San Francisco, July 16, lat. 40 12, lon. 67 30.

Nilson—ship, from Liverpool for Quebec, June 20, lat. 47 30, lon. 31 8.

P. C. Merryman—bark, from Boston, June 11, lat. 6, lon. 4 5.

St. Vincent de Paul—Dutch bark, 40 ds. from Batavia for New-York, May 9, lat. 34 50 S., lon. 26 15 E.

Wm. Fisher—bark, 41 ds. out from Trinidad for Greenock, June 13, lat. 49, lon. 15 41.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, June 29, bark Antwerp, dischg.; brig Targer, for New-York; Br. brig Gold Finder, brig Lewis Clark, and schr. Alphan, to sail soon.

At Caibarien, July 3, Br. ship Thebald, ldg. for Clyde, to sail July 10.

At Matanzas, July 2, brig Ocean Wave, for New-York July 3.

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New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 435, July 16, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 485.
46, 31, 60, 15, 42, 47, 65, 21, 5, 38, 57, 12, 37.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 436, July 16, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 436.
30, 10, 51, 9, 15, 3, 52, 19, 33, 40, 34, 58.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 487, July 16, 1868.
17, 61, 5, 8, 53, 1, 35, 12, 76, 59, 58, 46, 57.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 488, July 16, 1868.
63, 76, 25, 45, 40, 21, 1, 27, 8, 48, 65, 13.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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